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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2373



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10 March 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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EXPATRIATE ZIMBABWEANS CONVERT FUNDS INTO FINANCIAL RANDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Jack Verblow]

[Text]

**TRAPPED** Zimbabwe residents, trying to get themselves and their money out of the country, are turning in increasing numbers to the financial rand.

While ex-servicemen and pensioners troop to one brokerage firm handling the deals in Salisbury, financial rands weep onto the currency market from the sale of non-resident-owned South African investments.

Artificially weakening the rand, the lower level of the financial rand against the US dollar gives Zimbabweans taking the gap at least 30 percent more commercial rands on prime trade in foreign currencies.

But operating in the financial rand pool and the maze of Zimbabwe's exchange control regulations call for a little bobbing and weaving, although, as the stockbroking firm adds, it is perfectly legal.

Converting an emigrant's pin-head Z\$1 000 allowance into US dollars — the essential ignition to trade in financial rands — at Salisbury, quoted exchange rates currently hovering at US\$1.54 to \$1 pumps out US\$1 540.

Used to purchase financial rands through a trading house in Switzerland, an

emigrant's disinvestment from Zimbabwe is itself the generator of the financial rands he buys.

With a straight conversion from the Zimbabwe currency to South African rands yielding the buyer a paltry R1 200 odd, the roundabout circuit of Zimbabwe dollars into US dollars, then into financial rand in Zurich, finally blossoms the basic Z\$1 000 into R1 388 financial rand.

Remitting this amount into a South African account, following Reserve Bank approval, the value of the commercial rands channelled into the emigrant's balance in this country equals the number of financial rands struck off the balance sheet in the foreign capital.

**Terrified**

Dipping into the financial rand basket though, nets a gain to the new immigrant of about 8 percent more than conventional trade through Salisbury's normal banking institutions.

Awareness of the deal is, however, shallow, reports a spokesman for the stockbrokers behind the trade, but although Zimbabwe residents remain terrified at exchange control regulations, he added that it is perfectly above board and becoming increasingly popular.

ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS WENELA LICENSE

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 4

[Text]

**THE Employment Bureau of Africa (Wenela) will have to wind up as soon as the last Zimbabwean on contract to South African mines returns, chief industrial relations officer and registrar of trade unions and employer's organisations, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere says.**

The move follows the recent withdrawal of the organisation's licence by the Government.

Mr Chigwendere said the move by the Government followed a decision taken at an ECA sponsored meeting in Swaziland last year at which it was agreed to stop migrant labour to South Africa. The meeting was attended by representatives from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland.

"Now that we are independent, we feel that our people should have a full share of what they fought for," Mr Chigwendere said.

Every effort was being made to improve conditions in local mines and create more jobs in order to absorb miners from South Africa.

Mr Chigwendere said that people could choose

to remain in South Africa after their contracts or go there to look for work.

There were 7 000 Zimbabweans working in South African mines last year. In 1979, 9 292 workers returned after their contracts and very few went back.

In 1980, there were 124 000 workers from Transkei, Lesotho 112 000, Mozambique 43 000, Bophuthatswana 22 000, Malawi 18 000, Swaziland 9 000, Zimbabwe 7 000 and Namibia 2 000.

Zambia banned the recruitment of labour for South African mines after independence. Between January and June last year, \$3 million came into Zimbabwe through Wenela.

According to mine sources, salaries in Zimbabwe are \$85 a month compared with \$80 in South Africa.

POSSIBLE SOUTH AFRICAN RECALL OF LOCOMOTIVES, CARS THREATENS NRZ

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

**THE National Railways of Zimbabwe may face a crisis with the prospect of South Africa recalling its locomotives and wagons.**

Already 28 percent of the NRZ fleet of about 200 diesel electric locomotives is laid up for repairs.

If the leased SAR engines which supplement the fleet are withdrawn, the service provided by the NRZ could be severely hit.

A spokesman for senior management at NRZ headquarters here said SAR had always made it clear that the diesels on loan might have to be recalled to meet peak season demands from July.

"If they do recall the diesels we will be in serious trouble. It is hoped that this will not eventuate as SAR has always been most sympathetic to our requests," said the spokesman.

The general manager of NRZ, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, said this week that the continued upsurge in traffic in South Africa was likely to cause the Railways problems.

### BULAWAYO

The SAR would be pressed and it was possible they would take back some of the locomotives on loan to the NRZ, he said.

It is understood that the problems in NRZ's diesel electric fleet lie in a lack of repair artisans and in the age and general condition of many of their engines.

Twenty electric locomotives for Zimbabwe's \$100 million electrification programme between Salisbury and Dabuka are not due for delivery until the end of December next year.

● Meanwhile, Mr Lea-Cox has confirmed that the exodus of railway artisans from Zimbabwe has caused a coal shortage for industry by seriously slowing down the repair and maintenance of locomotives to haul coal-trains.

He said the situation would continue not only for coal but the movement of local and export traffic.



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**SALISBURY-MAPUTO RELATIONS**--Salisbury and Maputo local authorities are considering an exchange agreement involving technical experts to further strengthen relations between their countries. The Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting, who returned last week from a six-day official visit to Maputo at the invitation of the president of the Maputo executive council, Mr Antonio Thai, said the two cities had agreed it would be mutually beneficial to swap ideas and personnel. "I believe the Mozambicans have a lot to learn from us," he said. "They were quite interested to know more about our rating system and sewage disposal techniques." Maputo residents, he said, did not pay rates or taxes. The Government wholly subsidised the executive committee. Sewage went into the sea instead of being profitably used for fertiliser. Councillor Whiting said he would ask for approval from the Minister of Local Government, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, for an exchange agreement with the Mozambicans. The Mayor and his wife were accompanied by the Town Clerk, Mr E.E. Barlow, and his wife. They were also guests of the Mozambican President, Samora Machel, who stressed the need for co-operation between the two cities and countries. He said Maputo civic leaders had also shown interest in the ultra-low-cost housing scheme. "They have a housing problem which is far worse than ours and were keen to learn from us ways of tackling it," he said.

**ZAMBIAN-ZIMBABWEAN MINING TALKS**--The Zambian Minister of Mines, Mr Mufwaya Mumbuna, visited Salisbury over the weekend for discussions with his Zimbabwean counterpart, Mr Maurice Nyamgumbo, a spokesman for the Ministry of Mines said yesterday. He said the Ministers discussed "areas of mutual co-operation in the mining industry and noted the considerable interest shown in their mineral resources by the rest of the world." The meeting was a continuation of talks held between the two countries since last year," he added. "We have agreed to continue our consultations on matters requiring international co-operation, the exchange of technical information and the training of personnel for the mining industry." The Zambian delegation visited Trojan Nickel Mine, the Bindura smelter and Arcturus Mine, and expressed considerable interest in small scale mining in Zimbabwe, the spokesman said. The delegation returned to Lusaka yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 9]

**LESOTHO-SA AGREEMENT**--Maseru--A R2m agricultural development loan was signed in Cape Town by Lesotho. The agreement provides for S.A. assistance in dryland farming. The senior permanent secretary, Mr J.R.L. Kotsokoane, who led Lesotho's three-man delegation, signed on behalf of the government and Dr Brandt G. Fourie, director-general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for his government. Members of the Lesotho Delegation were Mr Tsoeu Ntsane, Director of Broadcasting and Mr W.T. Van Tonder, senior legal advisor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 11-17 Feb 81 p 1]



**MOZAMBIQUE-SA TRADE**--South Africa's exports in Mozambique topped the R80 million mark in 1980. According to figures released in Maputo, South Africa supplied 14,4 percent of Mozambique's imports. Only Iraq, from which Mozambique buys its oil, figured larger on the import list with 17,7 percent. Mozambique bought a wide range of goods from South Africa: raw materials, fertiliser, machinery, cars, trucks, radios and all kinds of luxury goods. Buyers were state trading concerns as well as private firms. Finance and delivery posed no problems, according to the SA Foreign Trade Association (SAFTO). South African imports from Mozambique totalled R9,5 million leaving an enormous tradegap. In 1980 Mozambique imported goods value valued at R550m, but exported only R207m. The deficit was largely made good by Maputo's South African-managed harbour and rail transport system. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Feb 81 p 3]

**RAIL LOG-JAM EASING**--Bulawayo--An embargo on the loading of traffic bound for Zimbabwe and Botswana in South Africa may be lifted at the end of next week, the National Railways of Zimbabwe said yesterday. A spokesman said that the easing of the backlog of rail traffic to the two countries had been slower than expected but "indications are that it may be possible to lift this embargo by next week." It was still necessary to accept traffic off-loaded from ships to avoid congestion at South African ports and to keep internal traffic in that country running, he said. "It is also necessary to point out that difficulties clearing traffic will continue for some time, particularly as the lifting of this embargo will result in an increase of loadings for the period immediately following. "In view of these and other difficulties, we request all rail users to co-operate by ensuring that wagons are released as quickly as possible," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 2]

**MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY VISIT ZIMBABWE**--A Mozambican defence delegation led by the Deputy Defence Minister, Lieutenant-General Sebastian Mabote, arrived in Salisbury yesterday for a "routine" meeting with their Zimbabwean counterparts. A Government statement issued last night said the delegation included senior army and air force commanders. The Zimbabwean team in the discussions was led by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emerson Mhangagwa, who is also the chairman of the Joint High Command. The Mozambicans are expected to leave for home today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 1]

**ZIMBABWE-KENYA AIR LINK**--Air Zimbabwe will be introducing a return service between Salisbury and Nairobi from April 3. Boeing 707 flights will leave Salisbury every Friday at 10 a.m. arriving in Nairobi at 1.45 p.m. The return flight will depart from Nairobi at 2.45 p.m. and arrive in Salisbury at 4.30 p.m. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 4]

## DJIBOUTI

### BRIEFS

VISITS TO NORTH YEMEN--Justice Minister Elaf Orbis and magistrate Abkar Said Mohamoud left Djibouti yesterday to attend the Congress of Arab Ministers of Justice which opened in Sana, North Yemen, Monday. On Saturday, Interior Minister Idriss Farah Abaneh returned from a 3-day official visit of North Yemen at the invitation of his counterpart, Col Ali Mohamed Outhrob. During his visit he delivered a message from President Aptidon to Col Ali Abdallah Saleh. The interior ministers discussed security matters, the reactivation of the Djibouti-Sana phone link, a regional Arab telecommunications project, and ways to facilitate residency and the issuance of visas. [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 26 Feb 81 p 3]

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

GRAIN DEPOTS, BANKS--The Freedom From Hunger Campaign plans to build 40 seedstores and 4 cereal banks in various parts of the country. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Feb 81 p 412]

CSO: 4420

# EASTERN BLOC COUNTRIES AWARD STUDY GRANTS

[Editorial Report] Conakry JOURNAL OFFICIEL DU PARTI-ETAT DE GUINEE in French on 1 September 1980, pages 141-143, provides the following information on study grants in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the German Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic:

Decree No 387/PRG of 23 August 1980 awards study grants in the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the year 1980-81 to 7 individuals in the following fields: agronomy, agriculture, and zoology. The same decree also awards a training grant to 1 individual in the field of agronomy. Tuition and living expenses will be paid by the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria while transportation costs will be born entirely by the Guinean government.

Decree No 388/PRG of 23 August 1980 awards a study grant in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the year 1980-81 to 1 individual in the field of economy and a study grant for the year 1980-81 to 1 individual in the field of pharmacy. Tuition and living expenses will be paid by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia while transportation costs will be borne entirely by the Guinean government.

Decree No 389/PRG of 23 August 1980 awards study grants in the USSR to 57 individuals for the year 1980-81 in the following fields: mechanics, electricity, aeronautical meteorology, military aviation, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology-biochemistry-genetics, agronomy, electronics, geology-mining, economic planning, public works, medicine and industrial design. Tuition and living expenses will be paid by the USSR government while transportation costs will be born entirely by the Guinean government.

Decree No 390/PRG of 23 August 1980 awards study grants in the GDR for the year 1980-81 to 3 individuals in the following fields: economy, mechanics, chemistry, pharmacy and agrochemistry. The same decree also awards 6-month training grants to 7 individuals in the field of polygraphy. Tuition, training and living expenses will be paid by the GDR while transportation costs will be borne entirely by the Guinean government.

Decree No 391/PRG of 23 August 1980 awards study grants in the Socialist Republic of Romania for the year 1980-81 to 27 individuals in the following fields:

agronomy, biology, economy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, electricity, medicine, pharmacy, biochemistry, genetics and fine arts. Tuition and living expenses will be paid by the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania while transportation costs will be borne entirely by the Guinean government.

Decree No 393/PRG of 23 August 1980 awards a study grant in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the year 1980-81 to 1 individual in the field of social sciences. Tuition and living expenses will be paid by the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic while transportation costs will be borne entirely by the Guinean government.

Decree No 394/PRG of 23 August 1980 awards study grants in the Polish People's Republic for the year 1980-81 to 3 individuals in the fields of economy and planning. Tuition and living expenses will be paid by the government of the Polish People's Republic while transportation costs will be borne entirely by the Guinean government.

Decree No 395/PRG of 23 August 1980 awards a 12-month post-graduate study grant in the USSR from 1 September 1980 to 1 September 1981 to 6 engineers in the field of oceanography. All grantees will be in service at the Rogbane-Ratoma Center for Oceanographic Research. Round-trip transportation and living expenses will be paid by the USSR government.

CSO: 4400

## REVOLUTION SAID TO HAVE VERY WIDE SUPPORT

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 pp 208-212

[Text]

ON APRIL 12 last year Liberia experienced a revolution; at the time it caused a lot of confusion and surprise but by the afternoon of the thirteenth it had become generally accepted and applauded in the country. Now it seems that almost everybody, in Monrovia at least, is a revolutionary but with personal modifications so that Master Sergeant Doe, who led the April 12 revolution and has been Head of State ever since, has the problem of reconciling several hundred thousand different revolutions, few of which seem much more than one man strong. They are all however strongly pro-Liberia and not too personally orientated so that as long as he leads in the general direction of the national good all the differing revolutionaries are behind him, even if they may have reservations about some details. That, at least, is the impression gained by a brief visit to Monrovia, a city where freedom of speech and opinion is such as to make historical centres of non-conformity like Speakers' Corner in London's Hyde Park seem like hotbeds of the Party Line or *Propaganda Fidei*.

Not that differences of revolutionary opinion are limited to the streets, bars, offices and houses of Monrovia. The Cabinet, too, is a pretty contentious place, as might be expected of a body whose members are drawn from the Armed Forces of Liberia — the initial power behind the

April 12 revolution — the People's Progressive Party, the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) and elements of the old True Whig Party. Actually these party labels are just convenient identification of the former allegiances of individuals since at present all parties are in (revolutionary) abeyance and it may well be that when they reappear politically they may have changed somewhat from how they were a year ago. Nevertheless the individuals concerned still retain enough of their former faith in the rightness of their approach to solving Liberia's not inconsiderable problems to make Cabinet meetings run perilously close to becoming academic debates rather than decision making bodies. Were it not for a certain single-mindedness, though not narrow-mindedness, on the part of Master Sergeant Doe progress might be rare and slow.

In fact a great deal of hard work is being done in the various ministries, but it is careful detailed work and not good platform material. In any case it has become government policy. Major Perry Zulu, the Minister of Finance, said not to announce projects or programmes until it is actually possible to start performing. This was inspired in large part by the nasty shock which the People's Redemption Council had when they discovered how little actual money there was in Liberia's treasury. The new rulers had already committed

themselves to pay rises for soldiers and civil servants, and some less precise developments when they learned that there was only \$5m. available to the Government. "We had thought all those people riding around and living richly had money" said Major Zulu. "Instead it turned out they were living on credit, it was all debts". This lack of cash has been a severe constraint on the country's short term hopes and has inevitably put a damper on some of the euphoria that followed on the April 12 coup. The PRC found that the Government owed \$700m. to other governments and to overseas financial institutions and more than \$20m. to the National Bank of Liberia, while various public corporations had \$80m. of foreign debts. The Government has already put the nation's financial facts before the people and asked for their understanding and forbearance. To judge from private conversations with many Monroviaans the PRC has been given the support it sought. To try to contain its financial problems the PRC government introduced a stringent, and courageous, budget after much discussion. The boldness and rigour displayed in the Budget and by the PRC was recognised by offers of assistance from the International Monetary Fund and by aid from the United States and other countries, which has helped to keep the country functioning even if meeting the monthly bills is an absorbing process for Major Zulu and his ministry.

The financial situation has also been a major constraint on Dr Togba-Nah Tipoteh, the leader of MOJA, who is Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs. As he says this year's development programme has been mainly keeping within the government policy. He has however been deeply occupied in devising a new development and planning system which will give individuals a much greater voice and part in national development at all levels and in both directions up and down the hierarchy of government. This concept of participation is close to Dr Tipoteh's heart, as he had demonstrated with his past work for SUSUKUU. He recognises that to create the institutions within which such a process can work practically and actually produce tangible results, not becoming a channel for further bottlenecks, will not be easy, but he hopes that the mechanism will be running smoothly when real planning and development can be resumed in

Liberia. If he and his colleagues are really able to achieve this, and once again it will not be for lack of hard work, then they will have created something enormously valuable which can be exported — though not as much of a currency earner — and not just to developing countries. There can be very few industrialised or centrally-planned countries that do not need a better system of public planning than they enjoy, or suffer, now. Too often the operating principle seems to be "the man at the Ministry knows best", and it is not until months of disgruntlement and spending that this axiom is again shown to be fallible.

While understanding Major Zulu's explanation that it is better not to announce a programme before the government is ready to start delivering, particularly in Liberia where President Tolbert so often proclaimed, with a flourish of his own distinctive style of rhetoric, new policies which rarely passed beyond the stage of ringing slogans — such as "from mats to mattresses — and having lifted people's hopes then let them down more seriously than he was ever able to comprehend (the schemes often got a profitable trial run on his own estates), it nevertheless seems to an outsider that it might be a good idea to let the man in the street know more of what is being prepared even if it is not yet at take-off stage.

There are developments going on in the country of which Monroviaans seem remarkably unaware: for example, there is a serious and effective road building campaign under way in the west of Liberia but few people in Monrovia seemed to know about it nor about a campaign to improve village water supplies, on a self-help basis, which could make a major contribution to rural health in a relatively short time. There is a wide recognition that over the years the areas away from Monrovia have had an even poorer deal than the ordinary folk of the capital, who did get some sort of trickle-down benefit from what the old ruling elite expected of the city services. Another reason for spreading the news of what is happening in a small way now, and the bigger things that are intended as soon as finances permit a start to be made — and most people seem to have grasped the idea that mighty oaks from small acorns grow — is that some people are expressing a slight suspicion that too little is happening, except that some



officials seem to be behaving just as their predecessors did and enjoying the perks rather than discharging the duties of office.

## Awareness

One man who is aware of the possibility of this feeling is the Minister of Education, Dr. H. Boima Fahnbulleh, another whose hopes are being presently frustrated by financial limits but who is displaying considerable skill within the constraints in developing a more appropriate, equitable and better equipped educational system for Liberia. He points out that the students, who provided a substantial support for the opposition movements to the old regime which were evidenced by the Progressive Alliance of Liberia, which became the People's Progressive Party, and MOJA — and perhaps even some of the reforming element which was beginning to appear and press for a more meritocratic attitude within the True Whig Party — are still watching the government and waiting for the revolution to begin to deliver some of the promised future. They know intellectually, said Dr. Fahnbulleh, that there are problems but they find it hard work to wait patiently and subdue the ferment which is still in them. Some at least of these students, while waiting as best they can, also wish that the government would find some way to make use of the skills that they already have to help the revolution and country in which they believe, until such time as the new educational system is able to offer them yet wider horizons, especially in more practical ways than has hitherto been the emphasis of Liberia's schooling system.

Though it is worth entering a small disagreement here with Dr. Amos Sawyer who, in criticising the past imbalance of the educational system, objects that there has been too much emphasis on the technical side in training for maintenance and service occupations and not enough for technical creativity, for keeping machines running not designing new ones. The level of maintenance which obtains in Liberia is remarkable, things do work whilst in much of Africa things often do not work because the concept of maintenance has not been properly developed: delayed maintenance becomes steadily more costly until repairing a worn-out piece of equipment, be it engine or road or building, becomes a major expense which absorbs money from some

other development which could really add to a nation's capital. Maintenance is important and Liberia, or at least Monrovia, seems to be fortunate in the level of maintenance which gives it a considerable start up the economic ladder and make its position seem less daunting than for some other countries. On the other hand Dr. Sawyer's outline of the geographical imbalance of the Liberian education system made one realise what a major task Dr. Fahnbulleh faces.

It was Dr. Sawyer's appearance as an independent candidate for the mayoral election in Monrovia in the autumn of 1979 and the patent fact that he was going to defeat any candidate put up by the True Whig Party, to whom the mayoralty was a habit, that revealed that the Tolbert regime had not really been shocked into responsible behaviour by the rice riots of April 14, 1979. Though some people had hoped that the public "forgive and forget" attitude apparently adopted by President Tolbert had been a genuine conversion, and not merely an attempt to paper over dissension before the OAU Summit meeting on which so much (far too much as it turned out) money had been spent, it was that expenditure and the corruption that accompanied it that finally did so much damage to Liberia's financial status and built up such excessive debts. Dr. Sawyer's seemingly inevitable victory prompted an outbreak of political skulduggery which would have made Tammany Hall seem like a reform movement and, when even that was clearly failing, persuaded the government to "postpone" the mayoral election until June 1980.

The tension created by the mayoral election campaign caused a delay in registration of the People's Progressive Party as a legitimate party because the P.A.L. decided that feelings among their supporters were so strong — most of them were going to support Dr. Sawyer, even if the revival of an ancient legal provision prevented them from actually voting, since they would not be property owners even if the electoral register had been properly maintained — that if the old guard of the True Whig Party or Government, the two were virtually interchangeable, tried to impede the registration there could be serious trouble. For this reason P.A.L. delayed its application for the registration



of the PPP, because as the leader Gabriel Baccus Matthews, now Liberia's Foreign Minister, said the PPP intended to be a loyal opposition and change the government constitutionally.

Baccus Matthews said that he had tried to do that even before the 1979 rice demonstration which ended so horribly when the police lost control of themselves and fired on the demonstrators, turning a noisy and major demonstration, "but still a controllable one" Baccus Matthews claims, into a bloody massacre, with a bitter aftermath to come. Even after PAL had had its request for permission to hold a demonstration rejected, Matthews himself approached the President and suggested that he should over-ride the authorities and give special permission for the march and demonstration, letting it be widely known that the march was being held expressly because he, Tolbert, had permitted it so that the people could freely parade their grievances and bring them to the Government's notice.

"It would have made me look a bit foolish", said Matthews, "but it would have got the message across, we might have been able to do something about the rice policy without too much trouble, we might have been able to start a dialogue with the Tolbert regime and anyhow I and the party would have been able to recover ground after a while. If he had really taken the opportunity that was offered then, not just about rice but as a general opening a lot of things would have been different. But he would not try it, would not listen or maybe some of his colleagues would not let him."

By March of last year, though the PPP had been legally registered, there was again tension between it and the government, in no small part because of harassments of PPP members and some very dubious allegations made against it and Mr. Matthews decided that the time had come for a confrontation. At a public meeting he called for the resignation of the President and Vice-President, because of the Government's inadequate development policies, and further called for a general strike to bring down the Government, knowing that this was illegal under Liberian law. Prompted by some of the more extreme elements of the True Whig Party, President Tolbert authorised the issue of warrants alleging treason and sedition, which carried the death sentence for those

found guilty, against Matthews and other PPP leaders. They were not arrested in the first swoops on the party headquarters, though they were there, perhaps because of reluctance or incompetence by the police. However the leaders later surrendered themselves and were held in the notorious stockade of the Barclay Training Centre.

It became clear that they were not going to be given a fair trial when the date for the trial was set for April 14, the anniversary of the rice riots massacre, and President Tolbert also declared that "no act of clemency will be exercised". Matthews says that while it might have been possible to get the accused from the prison to the court on the morning of the 14th, it would not have been possible to have taken them away from court to prison again, there would have been 20,000 people on the street and many lives would have been lost. (A view which was confirmed by other people, people who would have been in the street making up that 20,000.)

As it turned out that belief was never tested. Master Sergeant Doe led his coup on April 12 and the accused PPP men were freed. According to one tale — inevitably the revolution is building up a mythology — the coup had been planned for the 13th but the coup-makers were all together making final plans at a house a little way out from the centre of Monrovia when Staff Sergeant (now General and Commander of the Army) Thomas Quiwompeh said "If any of us leave here what we plan will leak out. When we leave we must go to the Executive Mansion and put our plans into effect. If we do not the news will get out and we shall all be dead men, we may not succeed but at least we can try. If we do not do it now we shall not have the chance to try". That, it is said, is why the coup happened on the 12th and the first that was known about it was when people in Monrovia, having a Saturday evening drink heard shooting, not a few shots but steady bursts of fire which meant that something serious was going on. Nobody seemed to know what was happening and in the state of the town it seemed more prudent not to press enquiries too far that night, at least for ordinary civilians. It was not until nearly seven o'clock the following morning that the news was announced with any general clarity and then a spontaneous relief and celebration took over the city and country.

The first few days after the revolution were not all pleasant and a lot of people in Liberia wish now that they might have been different. They see now that the notorious shootings on the beach at Barclay were unseemly but they should be recognised as an outburst of revenge against people who had been oppressing for years, not that that is the feeling about all who were shot but they were caught up amongst associates who had earned themselves obloquy: some of those executed are even said to have been plotting their own right-wing coup which would also have toppled President Tolbert who was in the eyes of some die-hard True Whigs far too radical. Looking back from some months quite a few people expressed the view that Tolbert was not really an evil man, in his mind he had the right sentiments but he lacked that empathy with the ordinary man which had allowed President Tubman to get away with outrageous behaviour. Furthermore, President Tolbert was enormously greedy, and this greed undermined the good instincts which many people appear, now, to think that he had. Had he lived up to them rather than followed a lust for money he might have been alive and Liberia a very different country, "perhaps . . . but he didn't so we have to try to build it up now after a lot of wasted years."

To go back to those shootings again. Some people feel that their very crudity limited the number of executions. That first burst assuaged the blood-lust that had built up and also shocked a lot of people, a shock which was reinforced by the reactions from other African countries, there is a slightly defensive reaction on the lines of why was there not the same amount of protest about Amin's killings or even the executions of robbers in Nigeria? But now Monrovia seem to accept that perhaps they were expected to behave better than some other people. They say now that if the executions had been carried out in proper form, "decently" inside a prison, there would have been many more of them and also that had it not been for Master Sergeant Doe there might have been more. He is given the credit for calling a halt as he is given credit for many things, particularly things which require some political fortitude.

It was the firm line which he took, with soldiers who were abusing sudden power and with officials who were not discharging their responsibilities in a way that benefited the people, which helped to restore a certain normality and calm to the country,

even if some of the calm is due to short-term stagnation. There are some people who feel that he might have taken a firmer line more often than he did but Master Sergeant Doe has a delicate task to drive his four-in-hand government without risking an upset. In addition, there is a feeling among the military, and perhaps also among some other people, that some of the self-exiled elements of the old regime are a real security threat to the country, though it is difficult to see how they could be, considering the apparent general morale of Monrovia. And those in the Ivory Coast will be being carefully watched by that country's security services.

Though the military are very much in evidence, and there is also a highly visible security service, they are hardly oppressive. The large numbers of soldiers in the streets with their arms are usually not on patrol but on their way to or from the private lodgings where they are living instead of having to suffer the appalling conditions and overcrowding of the Barclay Training Centre, which can be tersely described as a squalid military slum. Considering the way the rank and file were treated in the Tolbert days the wonder is, perhaps, that they delayed so long in taking action. The national finances stop much being done yet.

A question which inevitably springs to mind is when are the soldiers going to go back to barracks? Part of the answer is when there are some reasonable barracks for them to go back to. (The US Army Corps of Engineers is sending over a couple of experts to offer advice to the soldiers on how to build themselves some tolerable military camps using local materials. Another small but thoughtful aid gesture from the American military has been the provision of some lorries so that at least the Army can feel able to move to the border if there should ever be any practical threat from outside elements: this has done a lot for Army morale since the soldiers now feel that they could actually do something to defend their revolution.) Another part of the return to barracks depends on how long it takes to draw up a new constitution and get it approved by the people — an opportunity for Dr. Tipoteh's planning consultative system? Mr Baccus Matthews feels that even given the best will in the world and the swiftest constitution writing it is difficult to see an election being held appreciably before 1983. On the other hand very few people think that Master Sergeant Doe wishes to hang on to power, in the way

that he has it now, for any longer than is necessary and he feels morally obliged. People will assure one that he has more than once threatened to quit and go back to barracks himself and leave the rest of the PRC to get on with things themselves. This threat, some Monroviaans feel, is his trump card in maintaining discipline in the government. While there is no reason to believe that it is an idle threat it might be a personally difficult move for Master Sergeant Doe, who has a well developed sense of duty and he would not shirk what he felt to be an obligation merely for his own convenience and comfort, or in a fit of pique. He is, of course, highly regarded in Liberia but similar views can be gathered from those outside the country who have met him in the course of the work he and Baccus Matthews have put into restoring amicable relations with their neighbours and other countries. "A young man, of increasing stature" was how an African diplomatist in another country described him recently.

One of the ways in which he gains the affection of his fellow Liberians is his simple style, while maintaining a proper dignity as Head of State. For example, he drove to the Cup Final the other day — the match was won by Gbibi Territory — in a little white Honda. Waiting to receive him were the Minister of Sport and the Minister of Defence who, to the delight of the crowd, had suddenly to skip round to the other side

of the car because the Head of State was not in the passenger seat but driving himself. Then he chose not to sit in the grandstand but on a bench just behind the goal line. He is so approachable that he must be a worry for his security men, or he would be if there were any reason to think that Liberia is insecure. This informality stretches right through the government, which operates a virtual open-door policy, with the minimum fuss involved in seeing ministers and officials at all levels, which is an eye-opener (and thought provoker) for one more accustomed to the bureaucracies of other places, such as Whitehall. This aspect of the revolution is one which certainly should be widely copied. But then many things about Liberia's revolution stand that word, or at any rate the semantic values that it has acquired over the years, on its head. Liberia's revolution seems to have wide, support without any coercion, it can support a lot of criticism without losing the confidence of the people and perhaps strangest of all it is a middle-of-the-road, revolution. That position is almost the only hint of rigidity about it, extremes seem quite abhorrent to the majority of people and functionaries. In years to come Liberia may well find itself being flooded by political scientists seeking to study this phenomenon of the centre, and at any rate one does feel confident in talking of years to come in Liberia.

## BRIEFS

GOVERNOR ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT--Citizens of New Kru town in the Monsterrado county have appealed to the Ministry of Local Government to remove Governor Francis Fukah from office, accusing him of embezzling from the development funds of the town. In a petition presented recently to Local Government minister Oscar Quiah, the citizens said there had been resentment and despondency about Governor Fukah since he had refused to give an account for funds generated by the people themselves to finance development programmes in the area. Mr Robert Sieh, the petition leader, has also accused Mr Fukah of dishonestly exacting money from market women and traders. He said the majority of the population of the Borough had turned against Governor Fukah's administration because of his greediness and unpatriotic behaviour. The Local Government Ministry has made no comment yet on the petition. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 252]

CSO: 4420

OPENING OF EMBASSY IN SAUDI ARABIA WELCOMED

Mesn11 Phoenix LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM in English Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Saudi Arabia is the first country which bought a building in Mauritius in 1968 with a full-fledged library and wanted to transform it into an important cultural centre. This and another Centre were set up with the help of the Rabita Al Alam Al Islamian, international Islamic organisation patronized by Saudi Arabia and whose seat is in Mecca. Thousands of books on Arab and Islamic Literature have been distributed freely by the office of the Rabita (Muslim World League) in Mauritius.

After cyclone Gervaise, Saudi Arabia rushed to the help of the people of Mauritius by sending Rs 350,000 to Muslim organisations and a similar sum for the Prime Minister Cyclone Relief Fund. Moreover several mosques, Muslim organisations and the Muslim Orphanage received substantial help from Saudi Arabia, through Islamic Organisations, without publicity.

Moreover, Saudi Arabia has awarded a great number of scholarships to Muslims for the study of Arabic and Islamic Culture in Saudi Universities. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia has agreed to give a loan of 40 Million rupees to the people of Mauritius without interest and without strings.

The whole population of Mauritius and the Muslim community is expected to benefit amply after the opening of a Mauritian embassy in Saudi Arabia. After the signing of the Camp David Agreement, Egypt has been isolated from the Arab and Muslim World. She is not in a financial position to provide any substantial assistance to us. Our Ambassador in Egypt is being given jurisdiction over Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and the U A E. The best solution is to shift our Embassy from Cairo to Jiddah. This will enable Mr Yousuf Mohamed to explore more opportunities for Mauritian workers in these countries.

The opening of a Mauritian Embassy in Jiddah will solve many problems: the question of economic aid for our development, in the facilities for Muslim pilgrims to get their visas etc. At times the pilgrims have to wait for a whole day in the scorching sun at Jiddah. Some people instigate Mauritians to send cables and telex to the Saudi Authorities to convince them not to give economic aid to our government and people so they may grind their own axe and compel our government and people to bow with a begging bowl before them. An embassy in Jiddah will help to stop this mischief. In a magazine published by the Saudi Arabia--Mauritius Friendship Association Hon. Razak Peeroo has rightly said "Saudi Arabia is

above all, a Muslim country, with which we have deep emotional and cultural links. It is playing a crucial role in furthering the concept of the Ummah"-- something which is imperative at a time when the Islamic World is being attacked and deliberately weakened by the destructive forces of imperialism.

On the other hand Hon Kamil Ramoly Minister of Local Government opines, "It is but natural that we consolidate our ties with that country which is the birth-place of Islam and the country towards which we have to turn daily in our prayers."

So let no threat or blackmail prevail. Let us turn towards those who project the true image of Islam and serve humanity with nobility and without interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Saudi Arabia is the only Arab country with which Mauritians have strongest economic, cultural and religious ties. The Mauritian Government and Muslims have everything to gain after the shifting of our Embassy from Cairo to Jiddah. If we let our embassy in abeyance in Cairo it implies that we simply want to get rid of His Excellency Yousuf Mohamed. [as published]

We congratulate the Mauritian Government for giving jurisdiction over Saudi Arabia to our Ambassador in Cairo. We hope and pray that our embassy will be transferred soon from Cairo to Jiddah as requested by us to our Minister of Foreign Affairs on several occasions. This will help Mauritian Workers working Saudi Arabia. [as published]

Twayab Ibey Rostom, President Saudi Arabia Mauritius Friendship Association

CSO: 4420



# GREATNESS OF RAMGOOLAM, MUSLIMS DISCUSSED

Mesnil Phoenix LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM in English Oct 80 p 4

[Article by A. Cassimally]

[Text] To be able to understand what Duval meant, one has not necessarily to go back to the old Roman days. When the cruel emperor Nero hold sway, nor back to Nazi Germany or Facist Italy where Hitler or Mussolini committed untold Facist crimes, one has only to look towards contemporary Idi Amine, or Bokassa, or Duvalier of Haiti to realise the truth of Duval's statement. Even in India of yesterday many Rajahs and Maharajahs were sadistic and cruel rulers.

For all these, one no doubt has to be grateful to Sir Seewosagar.

But these are merits only from a negative point of view.

However, Dr Ramgoolam in spite of the fact that he has reached internationally notoriety, has not reached the same height as Lee Kwan Yue of Singapore, and yet that honor was not beyond his reach. For one thing, it must be said, the people of Singapore are on the whole more hard working and more disciplined than our worthy Mauritian people. The second draw back is that Dr Ramgoolam has allowed himself to be surrounded by certain sycops hearts and Ministers more interested in furthering their own interests than those of the country.

At his age it is perhaps too late for him to get rid of those parasites that--canker like are eating the base of the fabric of our island which otherwise could literally have become the pearl of the Indian Ocean.

2. It is said to see that two Muslim Countries Iran and Iraq are crossing sword again and that Algeria is suffering from a terrible earthquake.

Sad it is, because if the earthquake is an unavoidable catastrophe of Nature, intensive wars between sister countries are sad also because in the Middle East alliance between Muslim countries is rarely long lasting and the good name of Islam is furnished in the process. [as published]

The severity of the Khomeni regime has served to paint Islam as a religion of vengeance and not of pardon and love. Qadhdhafi would do well to exert himself to invite in love, peace and harmony the Muslim countries instead of crying for jehad against other countries.

Order should be put first in our own houses. Illiteracy should be wiped off instead of proclaiming that Muslims were the guardians of art and science centuries ago. If there should be Jihad it should be waged against poverty and illiteracy. It is sad to note that nothing much has been accomplished by the Muslims during the past three or four centuries in any field. Last year Professor Abdus Salam won the Nobel Prize of Physics is a really very great honour indeed.

CSO: 4420



## NEED FOR AN ALL-MAURITIUS MUSLIM SOCIOECONOMIC SOCIETY REPORTED

Mesnil Phoenix LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM in English Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Since the very dawn of our existence in this country, Muslims have been trying to associate themselves in many a way so that they can reap the fruits of cooperation and unity. An such, many noteworthy associations have found the light of day. To name but a few, it is recomforting to see that the Mauritius Muslim Orphanage, the Currinjee Jeewanjee Muslim Infirmary and more recently, the Islamic Welfare Foundation, the Virtuous Society, the Sunni Razvi Society and many mutual aid associations are cutting a pretty figure in the domain of social work. [as published]

Yet, with the few achievements mentioned, above, the shoe pinches in many a quarter, a fact which speaks of disunity and its obvious consequences of economic degeneration. Instead of following the golden principles of Islam many pseudo organisations are simply indulging in lip-service to our religion. How many societies are born every day and disappear overnight? A simply diagnosis leads one to conclude that our maladies are chronic and need proper attention otherwise our whole social structure may collapse one day. [as published]

Many of our responsible leaders are pooling their efforts to find a remedy to the alarming situation. Yet, what we notice is that many of our bretheren are in a lethargic state and seem to be discouraged or frustrated by what is going on in the community. It grieves us to hear that collection of money has been raised in certain villages and up to now the villagers do not know for what purpose the money has been used. Hence, the need for a central body to control, advise and even channel different funds raised is most urgent. The aim is not to get rid of the existing well-known societies that have proved the mettle of their pasture. It would be mere foolishness to create a central body and long-standing organisations to dissolve themselves and join that body. What is needed is a sort of an All-Mauritius Muslim Federation of Societies, be they religious youth, social or economic. [as published]

CSO: 4420

## ISLAMIZATION OF NAMES ADVOCATED

Mesnil Phoenix LA VOIS DE L'ISLAM in English Aug 80 p 8

[Text] After more than a decade of political and Cultural independence the Muslim Community in Mauritius still carries the stigma of alien colonialism with respect to its nomenclature.

The present generation of the community must realize that when their ancestors went up to register their names with their authorities concerned they were faced with in my opinion, clear situations which were to their disadvantage. Firstly, they were often uneducated and as such did not know the correct spelling of their own names. Secondly, the officials concerned, who must often belonged to a different culture, were not familiar with Muslim nomenclature and therefore wrote the Muslim names the way they sounded to them. [as published] The result was a disaster which is still the legacy of the Mauritian Muslim Community, despite the fact that the level of education and rate of literacy is relatively high among the present Muslim generation. Some illustrations of distorted names and their correct spellings are given below:

Distorted	Correct
Owadally	Wahed Ali
Oozeerally	Wazir Ali
Aumeerally	Amir Ali
Aumeerudly	Amir Uddin
Rohmatally or Ruhomatally	Rehmat Ali
Nabeebaccus	Nabee Buksh
Hossenbox or Hossenbaccus	Hussain Buksh
Fokeerbux	Fakir Buksh
Peerboy	Peer bhai
Ramtoola	Rehmat Ullah
Mohamed or Mahmad	Muhammad

The legal procedures attending to the rectification of the present distorted nomenclature are cumbersome and may not be within the financial reach of most of our fellow brothers who are affected. For this reason, it would be wise if some national Muslim organisation such as the National Muslim Council take up with the Government this matter so as to facilitate the procedures while at the same time keep the costs to a minimum.

## AZIZE PEEROO'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO COUNTRY, ISLAM PRAISED

Mesnil Phoenix LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM in English Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Politics is a domain where politicians have to fight hard for their survival. A simple short-coming may cause their downfall. On the other hand there are those who have a natural flair to tackle the problems of people and try to give them satisfaction. In the latter category there is one who, no doubt, can well pave his way towards success. He is Hon. A.R.M.A. Peeroo, the Minister for Labour and Industrial Relations, Barrister-at Law and son of the illustrious Muslim Social worker, Mr Azize Peeroo, Editor-in-chief of LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM. Hon. A. R. Peeroo will certainly cut a pretty figure in the realm of politics if well supported by the whole population in general and the Muslim Community in particular.

Ever since his arrival in Mauritius, Hon. Peeroo has taken a keen interest in the moral and intellectual advancement of the Muslim Community. By delivering talks in various youth organisations he showed the way to the Muslim how to organise themselves for a better unification of their lot. As a Commissioner at Vacoas-Phoenix, he showed such a degree of love for his work and fought so much for the downtrodden that he is still remembered as a fighter for a noble cause. As a member of the Legislative Assembly he also showed the mettle of his pasture. The Peeroo Report on the fishermen of St Brandon is a land mark in such a domain. Such a political figure could not pass unnoticed. Even the M.M.M., his political opponent, paid homage to him for editing such an enlightening report. Shortly afterwards, Sir S. Ramgoolam, Prime Minister appointed him as a Minister, a fact which shows the trust the Government has in him. As such Hon. Peeroo is delivering the goods. Numerous are those who flock to his place or office every day for help, advise or consolation. He always tries to see to what extent he can alleviate the sufferings of the poor. He has various plans for the upliftment of the Muslim Community. He is a gifted organiser. Yet, it remains in the hands of the Community to back him in his plans. Having been frustrated on many occasions, the Muslim Community seems to have lost hope in many of its leaders. Hence, we can assure our bretheren that Hon. Peeroo is an exception to the rule because he is sincere and obstinate in his ideals. The day we show him our unreserved support, there is no doubt that a ray of hope will dawn on the horizon and that a gigantic stride will have been made in our advancement. The case of Mr Diljore has been a resounding success for the C.A.M. Mr Diljore is today a Finance Controller, and as his salary shows has a better grade than what he would get were he merely appointed as Comptroller of Customs. I. Hosenally (M.A.)

## MOZAMBIQUE

### USSR ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION STOPS OVER IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] The 25th expedition of the USSR Antarctic mission constituted by 26 scientists stopped over at Maputo's Mavalane airport yesterday afternoon on its return to the Soviet Union.

This expedition, which had stopped in Mozambique last year on its way to that continent, is now returning after having been relieved by the 26th expedition which is now working in one of the principal centers of scientific investigation of the Soviet Union.

Our reporter met with Boris Krutskikh, deputy director of the institute for Arctic and Antarctic investigation and leader of the expedition, who stated that at this time, it is difficult to speak in terms of new discoveries. "What has been carried out so far," Boris Krutskikh said, "was to gather information in various fields such as meteorology, geophysics and many others. This information will be taken to the institute where it will be carefully analyzed, and only later will it be possible to determine the evolution and the transformations that have occurred in that continent."

The Soviet Union now occupies 7 scientific investigation stations in the Antarctic. The first of these was established 25 years ago and since that time, successive expeditions of scientists have worked there, being relieved annually. Besides the Soviet Union, there are 15 more countries engaged in investigation in the Antarctic. In the interview, Boris Krutskikh specified that these activities are of a peaceful nature and that participating countries have signed agreements aimed at preserving this character.

CSO: 4401

# CORRESPONDENT VISITS 'TERROR TRIANGLE'

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 7 Feb 81 p 26

[Text]

GROOTFONTEIN: Descending into the valley of Gaub, and reducing speed to the absolute minimum on account of the breathtaking beauty in the heart of what has become known as "terror triangle", one had more than sufficient time to reflect upon the annual infiltration of this specific region.

Gaub is the crossroad of the insurgents. It is the very place where insurgents either move to the Otavi basin or head in a more southern direction towards Otjwarongo. It is an area which lends itself to incursion, on account of the richness of vegetation. Here you can disappear forever from the sight of any patrol; here you can live from what nature produces with ample water.

My destination was the huge homestead of Gaub, residence of Mr Ernst Albat, 62, who is in charge of Gaub which is the property of the Rhenish Mission. Gaub has been invariably the focal point

of insurgents and Mr Albat, who fought in the tank forces on the eastern front in World War II, had to suffer in the past the indignity which is one's fate if insurgents are discovered on your farm. Patrol units arrived and of necessity they have to criss-cross your property, they have to put up camp sometimes, and this causes inconvenience to a farmer.

At one stage, even the barn at Gaub was stormed by anti-insurgency units because it was believed that guerrillas were in hiding there.

Until now, not a single vestige of an insurgent has been found in the triangle of terror, a name coined by the Windhoek Observer and quickly taken over by the news media.

Mr Albat was out on the property but his kindly wife told me that just before Christmas, there was one alarm that a number of insurgents had crossed the "border" region with Ovamboiland. However, nothing further was

heard and on Gaub not a single track has been seen this season.

There was a false rumour recently that a number of insurgents had been taken by road to Otavi. This until now has remained merely a rumour and nothing happened to give any substance to the story.

Last year the insurgents struck the first time for the 1980 season on February 20 when they attacked and killed Mr A. J. van der Bank, a platelayer who stayed in the vacant and unoccupied railway buildings at the siding. He was bayoneted.

Thus, although the alert has not been sounded and there is nothing to suggest an infiltration the people living in this region are fully aware of the sudden appearance of an insurgent. But on account of being always ready, they have also improved defence in the event of an attack. Surprise is virtually impossible for various systems have been devised to cope with the elusive insurgent.

## NAMIBIA

### BRIEFS

**WEAKENED SWAPO**--At the present time, SWAPO appears to be in not too strong a position. Even its friends concede that the organization has a number of weak points. When Nujoma put on his show in Geneva, he appeared within his group of followers tired and "done in." Hardly anybody has doubts about the hidden power struggle within the leadership of SWAPO. In Geneva, a report was even circulating that Nujoma intends to retire. But even if this should happen, nothing would change in regard to the existence of this party. In Geneva, the military readiness and fighting strength of SWAPO are considered greatly decreased. They have not enough money for military equipment. Prices for the weapons needed for guerrilla warfare have climbed to a dizzying height. Big brother in Moscow is no longer as generous as he used to be. The Kremlin now has other worries of larger dimensions, for which every ruble is needed. And finally, SWAPO is gradually beginning to show a natural war weariness. The "host countries" for SWAPO's bases and training camps are gradually getting tired of this burden, and are likewise becoming "war-weary." So it came as no surprise when SWAPO had to obey the frontier states and show a certain readiness for compromise at the first Namibia conference. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 15 Jan 81 p1] 8889

**MESCHT NOW ANGOLAN PRISONER**--The South African soldier (engineers specialist) Johann van der Mescht, who was taken prisoner by SWAPO terrorists 3 years ago, has been turned over to the Angolan Government. In a telephone interview with Radio South-West Africa, SWAPO's administrative secretary Moses Garoeb said that van der Mescht is in good health and is now a prisoner of the Angolan Government together with "British mercenaries." [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 7 Jan 81 p 3] 8889

**KOHL ON NAMIBIA**--Dr Helmut Kohl, chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag fraction, on 13 January 1981 received board members of the Namibian German Interest Group (IG) for a discussion of questions resulting from the Geneva Namibia conference, especially for the German-speaking minority. The conversation partners agreed that the only kind of peace arrangement acceptable is the one which offers a guarantee for the lasting stability of a legal democratic state in Namibia; that all forces participating in free supervised elections must have the same chances and opportunities; that there cannot be any claim to sole representation at the preparation of or during democratic elections; that all participants must be required to renounce in principle the use of threat of force for the purpose of obtaining political aims; that the Republic of South Africa will assure freedom of action for the elected representatives of the country in regard to their democratic tasks; that the CDU/CSU fraction will work for an association of a free Namibia with the European Community; that Germans



in the FRG and German-speaking citizens in Namibia can increase their contacts, which would be of benefit to the entire population of Namibia; that these actions will make an important contribution to peace in a continent which is shaken almost everywhere by bloody confrontations and civil wars. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 14 Jan 81 p 1] 8880

MOSSELBAY GAS--Mosselbay--It was reported yesterday that near Mosselbay SOEKOR has discovered a "considerably larger quantity of oil and natural gas" than has so far been discovered anywhere else in Namibia. At the present time, SOEKOR experts are evaluating a natural gas deposit which is located about 80 km south of Mosselbay and consists of three porous layers of sandstone with a total depth of 2,700 m. The deepest layer has already been tested and now discharges 11 million cubic feet of natural gas a day and about 200 barrels of condensed gas, i.e. very light oil, as a SOEKOR spokesman revealed. The other two layers will be tested in the coming 2 weeks. Even though only one-tenth of the oil and gas field has been tested, the produced quantity of oil is considerably higher than that of any other deposits on the South African mainland near the coast. However, there is no reason for exaggerated optimism, the spokesman added. "It is still much too early to speculate on the possibilities of the commercial exploitation of this field." The fact that the natural gas began flowing without stimulation by chemicals or explosives indicates, however, that this natural gas deposit could be exploited. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG 23 Dec 80 p 1] 8889

CSO: 4403

# ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES POSTPONEMENT OF INDIAN ELECTIONS

## Heunis Statement

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Feb 81 p 7

[Text]

**THE ASSEMBLY —** Whatever political model was applicable to South Africa, ethnicity would have to be considered and it would have to have a geo-political content, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Heunis said yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Electoral Act for Indians Amendment Bill, he said he did not create this

situation but he had to live with it.

The request to postpone the general election of the South African Indian Council did not come from the Government but from the Indian people themselves.

The decision was taken after consultations with the Council Executive, members of the various Indian political parties and after discussion by the full Council at the

request of the Minister.

The Government was in favour of a fully elected Council instead of a partly nominated one.

The Bill, which amends the provisions of the Electoral Act for Indians, 1977, also provides for the first general registration of voters.

The Opposition made a fundamental mistake if it did not accept that the Indians had not been exposed to the parliamentary institution for as long as the whites.

## Other Debate Statements

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Feb 81 p 7

[Text]

**THE ASSEMBLY —** If the Indian parties had agreed to another delay in the holding of an Indian Council general election it was because they had been worn down by Government vacillation. Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave) told the Assembly yesterday.

He was reacting to the announcement of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Heunis, that such an election was to be held on November 4th next year.

During the second reading debate on the Electoral Act for Indians Amendment Bill, Mr Swart said Government handling of the Indian Council election was becoming "more and more like a comic opera."

He said that in 1976 the then Minister had announced that because of the appointment of the Schlebusch Commission an election had become necessary so that the Indian Council would properly



represent the views of its community. The Assembly was told the voters' rolls were up to date. But nothing happened.

It was then announced there could be an election on March, 1980, but this was defeated early last year by an amending bill.

"In an act of political acrobatics the Minister then told us that because of the operation of the Schlebusch Commission it would be unwise to proceed with elections in March, and the life of the nominated body should be extended until November 1980," said Mr Swart.

This raised expectations, but no election was held and the council went out of existence.

"Now we have this Bill to restore the basis of the

voters' roll for an election this November, but also to make it possible for a part-nominated, part-indirectly-elected council to go into operation in the meantime," he said.

This situation made a farce of legislation and did not add credibility to institutions like the Indian Council, which were products of Government policy.

Mr Swart said the PFP opposed separate racial councils, always subject to the whims of the sovereign all-white Parliament. But because of Government policy the PFP was forced to look at second best.

If we are to have a council to test the view of a section of our population, it is obviously better it should be elected, and the sooner the better," he

said.

The Indian political parties attitude was really one of we have waited so long, we may as well wait a little longer."

Mr Brian Page (NRP, Umhlanga) said his party would not support the Indian electoral proposals because it could no longer be part of the Government's trail of broken promises" to the Indian people.

The Minister's argument that the Indian parties had said they were not ready for a general election was empty.

Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP, Mossel Bay) said the Government was already committed to a fully elected Indian Council. The Bill under discussion was merely an interim measure.

SLABBERT COMMENTS ON BOTHA'S ELECTION CALL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Feb 81 p 20

[Article by Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert: "Leader of the Opposition"]

[Text]

THE no-confidence debate in Parliament was interrupted by the Prime Minister's announcement of a general election on April 29.

This surprise, which is uniquely the privilege of the Prime Minister to create, was almost immediately overtaken by one simple question: why now?

The only explanation given by the Prime Minister so far is that vacancies have arisen in 37 seats, but surely this is transparent nonsense. These vacancies were known long before the session of Parliament started.

Why wait for everybody — MPs, diplomats, public servants — to rent accommodation and get children into new schools and tell them after only eight weeks to go back so that a general election can be held? Why not hold an election either before or immediately after this session?

The surprise would have been as great and it would have cost the taxpayer far less. No, this cannot be the reason. So what is it?

The first thing to realise is that the Prime Minister simply has not told us.

In 1977 Mr Vorster said an election was necessary because the voters had to demonstrate:

- That they would not tolerate outside intervention in our internal affairs (the Carter administration being the main target).

- That they accepted the new constitutional proposals (which have yet to be implemented).

- Which official opposition they preferred (the PFP won).

At least it was clear cut and simple, but in this election the Prime Minister offers us nothing. He simply wants a blank cheque!

Why? I believe it is because he cannot deliver the goods. Remember, he has generated a great deal of excitement as well as concern with his promises of various kinds of reform.

## Inadequate consolidation

He was the first Prime Minister to visit Soweto; the first Prime Minister to clearly state that "hurtful and unnecessary" discrimination had to go; the first Prime Minister to concede that consolidation under the 1936 Land Act was inadequate; the first Prime Minister to acknowledge that the economic and social goals of separate development had to be abandoned, etc. etc.

In other words, he disconcerted his own faithful by promising to slaughter some "holy cows" from the National Party's ideological herd and fanned expectations among those who hoped to benefit from it.

What practical steps did the Prime Minister have in mind to implement his promises? It has become increasingly clear that the time to deliver was going to be the 1981 session of Parliament.

The dilemma of the Prime Minister was clear: bite the bullet and carry out reforms or re-establish the unity of the National Party. The Prime Minister did not deliver. The unity of the National Party won hands down. He called a general election.

## Loses 'surprise initiative'

But again: why now?

● The first reason is a minor one. The deadline for a general election is, in any case, November 1982. The longer the Prime Minister postpones calling an election before then (which is his right), the more predictable the time of the election becomes. Thus he loses the "surprise initiative".

● The second point is more important. It is generally accepted that the economy is heading for a downturn. Interest rates are on the rise, food prices will increase and the rising cost of living will become a real headache towards the end of the year.

At the moment the Government can coast along on the tail-end of an economic boom. With the kitty accumulated from gold it can, in the short term, increase the salaries of public servants, nurses, police and teachers to keep them sweet for the election and let price increases have their bite afterwards.

● Point number three is that for the present there is a lull in the South West Africa/Namibian negotiations which allows the Government to claim legiti-

mately that it has not "abandoned South West". But it is equally clear that this problem is not going to disappear. It is going to become more complicated and difficult to solve. That is why an election now is better than later.

● Point number four is that Afrikaner rightwing politics is mobilising inside and outside the National Party — more so than ever since the party came to power.

This kind of rightwing politics thrives on issues such as economic recession, Namibia and reforms (even the mention of them).

Within important sections of the public service and in the platteland areas there is a growing disaffection with the Prime Minister's performance since he took over. There is also a growing awareness in rightwing groups within and without the National Party that it has lost its ideological certainty and conviction.

Already contenders are coming to the fore to redefine ideological orthodoxy for the faithfully confused. It is better for the Prime Minister to call an election before such concerns become too dominant.

## Unity and coherence

All these considerations have to do with concerns which affect the unity and coherence of the National Party. They call for a diversion such as a general election can provide.

But not just an ordinary general election. No, this must be THE general election.

The trick is not to tell people what they must vote for, but to tell them what they must vote against: "A vote for the National Party is a vote against The Total

Onslaught!" (By implication it will be said "to vote against the National Party is to vote for the total onslaught").

The real goal is to consolidate the power base of the National Party. The Government wants whites to speak with one voice to the world: the voice of the National Party. This is the real reason for the election.

## Diametrically opposed

People must stop wishing fundamental reforms into the minds of the Prime Minister and government members. There is one basic law in white politics: the National Party cannot consolidate its power base and be a party of fundamental reform at the same time. These are diametrically opposed goals.

Firstly, the Prime Minister already has a massive majority in Parliament which he can use if he really wishes to initiate reforms. If he cannot do so now, he will not be able to do so even if he has a bigger majority.

Secondly, the demands for urgent reforms originate outside the boundaries of white electoral politics. Those who most urgently desire reform (blacks, coloureds, etc) cannot vote for those who bring it about, while those who can vote have to be persuaded of the necessity for reform.

The Government itself created the laws which have to be scrapped to bring about reforms (i.e. the Pass Laws, Group Areas Act, Population Registration Act ...) and on these laws the coherence and unity of the National Party very largely depends.

Thirdly, therefore, any envisaged reforms by the Prime Minister (no matter

how well-intentioned he may be) have to be calculated in terms of the threat such reforms hold for National Party unity. If this is ignored, the power base of the National Party will erode.

Fourthly, the only way an alternative power base can be created during a process of reform is to jettison those sections of the present power base which are against reform, and to broaden the base of power by getting the co-operation and support of the majority of those who are most likely to benefit from reform.

In short, it is possible to get the support of a significant number of blacks, coloureds and Asians with genuine reform, but the price will be the present basis of unity in the National Party.

## **Mandate for reform**

No National Party Prime Minister (including the present one) has been remotely interested in paying this

price. That is why this general election must be seen as an attempt to consolidate the basis of Nationalist unity and not as asking for a mandate for fundamental reform.

Does this mean that there will be no reform whatsoever? Of course not. But only such reforms as will not threaten the unity of the National Party.

The tempo of this kind of reform will be hopelessly inadequate to combat the tempo of racial polarisation between white and black in this country.

We will have ad hoc, unsystematic and unco-ordinated reform because the guiding principle will be Nationalist unity and not peaceful evolutionary change. That is why this government needs more opposition, not more support.

It will be said that the Prime Minister needs five years rather than 18 months to overcome resistance to change within his ranks.

A simple question destroys this argument: is the climate for reform going to become easier as time goes by?

No, the longer reform is

postponed the more difficult it becomes to bring it about and the more difficult it becomes to make it palatable to those who resist.

## **From position of strength**

Reform from a position of strength, without dramatic pressure and in time, is far more effective than a little reform too late.

Therefore the Prime Minister does not need five years, he needs to start reform right now.

Is there any sensible person who really seriously believes that reform is going to be effective if it denies the black man the same rights of citizenship as any other person?

Let us not delude ourselves about what reform is all about. Reform is about the possibility of creating a stable, peaceful and just future for us all.

Therefore, in this election, if voters are serious about reform, there is only one word that counts: Oppose!

ISLAMIC COUNCIL PRESIDENT IN CONTROVERSY OVER LETTER TO SAUDIS

Details of Letter

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 30 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Text]

**The Islamic Council of South Africa, through a letter written on its behalf by its president, Sheikh Abu Bakr Najaar, has got itself embroiled in yet another controversy. It has sent a letter to the Saudi Government accusing the learned scholar, Ahmad Totonji, of wilfully causing a division in the Muslim community of South Africa.**

Part of the letter written in Arabic and translated to English reads, 'The Saudi Government has been kind in assisting the Muslims until someone came, who claimed that he represented the Saudi Government and began to speak on it's behalf. An Iraqi, residing in Saudi Arabia, by the name of Ahmad Totonji came to this country on behalf of the Saudi Government, the Ministry of Higher Education and the World Assembly of Muslim Youth. He came to this country and divided the Islamic Organisations of this country. He also began to establish for himself a base of influence in this country. Then he began to distribute thousands of dollars in dividing the Muslims. He separated the Islamic Organisations from the Islamic Council which is here to bring together all the Muslims. He also

requested the Muslim Youth Movement and Muslim Students Association to break away from the Islamic Council. He began to slander the honoured Ulama and Sheikhs - in fact he began influencing everyone who was connected to the council. It was unfortunate that he had co-operated with some of the professors at a university who are using the books of the Qadiyanis in teaching Islam and helped them in slandering all of us.'

Najaar further goes on in his letter, heaping praise upon the Saudi Government. 'We know that the Saudi Government, its king, people and its government are innocent of these kinds of deeds. We know that the policy of the government is towards Islamic Solidarity. Therefore we suspect that there are paid individuals working for outside

foreign agencies. In fact, they are playing with the destinies of the country and its wealth at the expense of your rightly-guided Government.'

Najjar in his allegations contends that they (ICSA), 'also suspect that the likes of these kind of people are working towards executing the plans of the foreign Zionists, Communists, and Colonialists in dividing the Muslims in order to control them. We, the Muslims of South Africa, urgently request an investigation from your king, your government and your people in solving this present crisis and that

We hope that whenever you send a deputation or representative or speaker you must communicate with those who represent the Muslims of this country, and by this contact we mean the Islamic Council of South Africa.'

A Prominent Personality

connected with Totonji said emphatically, 'There is not grain of proof in that letter. Totonji came for such a short period to SA and discussed the work of MYM and the responsibility that Muslims here had to the neighbouring countries. At that stage he had not even heard of ICSA. As a person, Totonji was responsible for establishing forces in the USA with groups like the MSA, IFSO, WAMY and so many other organisations. He does not have the time to get involved with the negative things that he has so unjustifiably been accused of. It is sad that a person of this calibre can be thus accused.

The letter is a campaign organised by those people who felt that their positions were threatened both here and abroad. It was also written by those aspiring for position and prestige as well as out of pure jealousy

#### 'MUSLIM NEWS' Editorial

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 30 Jan 81 p 16

[Editorial: "ICSA Blunders Again"]

[Text]

When our so-called leaders go about grovelling on their knees for assistance and try to curry favour with a regime known for its corruption, then the credibility of these leaders — if they can be called that — is at stake. The world knows only too well about the petro-dollars that float about so freely amongst the ruling class in Saudi Arabia. What is the real intention behind the writing of that slanderous letter to the Saudi government by ICSA?

If ICSA is out on a trail in an endeavour to redeem its lost credibility then the devout means that it is employing with this letter will most certainly not provide the solution.

ICSA spares no expense in praising the 'rightly guided government' of the Saudis yet any right-thinking person can see that the Saudis are merely guided towards materialism with all the affluence at their disposal. ICSA so proudly praises the king and his family yet Prince Fahd, the conquering hero of the gambling tables, squanders R6 millions of the Muslims' money in a single night! If ICSA can praise and look up to people of questionable character so admiringly and then still claim to represent the Muslims of this country, something is wrong somewhere.



ROLE OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTH AFRICA DISCUSSED

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 30 Jan 81 p 5

["Student Forum" Column: "SASA's Few Pointers As to What the Role of Muslims in Azania Is")

[Text]

The position of Muslims in South Africa is at one and the same time, both critical and important.

(a) Critical because if they remain as they are at the moment, mere articulate spectators to racial conflict that is brewing into enormous proportions, then Muslims will have to face the consequences of such activist neutrality. By activist neutrality we mean that they are active only in their own communal spheres. Whatever activities involve the general South African population is minimal and at the same time uncoordinated and unsystematic. A lot of the work is done by a few individuals only. Much of the Ummah's energies and time is spent in internecine strife. This is not only unhealthy but definitely destructive. It is destructive to the Ummah itself.

(b) Important because within the Ummah lies the seeds for a genuine solution to South Africa's problems.

(i) The Muslims are supposed to be the most dedicated non-racialists theoretically as well as practically. This is an advantage of the utmost importance. The major reason for the forthcoming conflict is racialism. Muslims have always and will always rise above racialism by destroying racialism, and not by compromising with racialism.

(2) The Message of Islam is addressed to 'Al Nas' ie. to mankind. Therefore it is a must for every Muslim to inform others of the Message. This must not be done by ridiculing and insulting others but by inviting them into the fold of Islam with sound reasoning and exemplary behaviour.

(3) The Message is propagated not because we want to make a certain clique dominant but to ensure the triumph of Truth, Justice and Peace, even at the expense of sacrificing our own lives.

(4) Fundamental change can only take place if the dominant and subservient cultures are replaced by a shared culture and a culture of sharing. Islam is uniquely placed to fill this gap of the missing 'shared culture and the 'culture of sharing'. This invitation is extended to both oppressor and oppressed.

(5) A major cause of concern in many sections of South African society is what is known as 'the communist threat'. Islam being neither pro-West nor pro-East but pro-Truth, pro-Justice and pro-Peace is therefore the ideal catalyst required for constructive fundamental change.

(6) Islam has a definite economic blueprint that is just equitable and non-discriminatory. The Islamic economic system can be developed



in embryo while the struggle is on, and whilst it is in progress.

(7) Islam is a call to action, not pacifism. Islam stands for and demands positive and dynamic action at all times. Thus fearlessness must be a requisite for such positive and dynamic action.

(8) Islam does not want mere reformism. It stands for radical grassroots and fundamental change. The nature of this change must also be planned, systematic as well as a change towards order. Islam provides solutions and not compromises. It treats causes and not symptoms. In the light of the points above it becomes very necessary for Muslims to project the Islamic viewpoint on the Social, Economic and Political fronts. In order to do this in a systematic and forceful way, the establishment of a body propagating, implementing and defending Islamic Socio-Economic and Political viewpoints is imperative.

CSO: 4420

**'MUSLIM NEWS' COMMENTS ON U.S. HOSTAGES' RELEASE**

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 30 Jan 81 p 10

[Editorial: "The Hostages"]

[Text]

The Shah served the interests of American imperialism and under him America held the entire Iranian nation hostage yet the 'civilized world' was content. No hysterical cries of outrage from the West. This was the silence of accomplices. The pleas of the oppressed Iranians at that time were ignored.

When the Zionist press speaks about the 'hostage crisis' we must bear in mind that the crisis was in the strongholds of the imperialists and not in Iran. Moreover the crisis for imperialism continues and will continue as long as there is even one group of oppressed people under the yoke of imperialism or any of its other variants.

Now that the spies are no longer held in Iran, America has hinted at punitive

military actions against Iran. Let America be warned that an attack against Iran, is an attack against the Ummah, the global Muslim population. The defence of the Ummah and of all the oppressed peoples of the world is a moral obligation on every Muslim. We thus prepare ourselves for any eventuality. It is victory or martyrdom for in the vocabulary of Muslims 'defeat' is an alien concept. And what could be more explicit of our attitude than the following verse from the Holy Qur'an:

'And fight them on until there is no more tumult or oppression; and there prevail Justice and Faith in

Allah; but if they cease, let there be no hostility except to those who practice oppression.' (Qur'an 2:192)

## MINIBUDGET INCLUDES SALARY, PENSION INCREASES

### Salary Increase Details

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpt]

**TEACHERS** virtually struck gold 'n yesterday's record R8 900-million mini-Budget in which they got their biggest ever increases. Other State departments were also singled out to receive special rises.

Of the record R720-million allocated for salary increases, about R190-million is scheduled to go to the teaching profession, giving its members increases varying from 18 percent to 46 percent.

Other State departments singled out are Health, including nurses; Justice, including prisons; the Military and the Police, with increases ranging from 15 to 25 percent, with an average of 20 percent or more.

These increases will include the 12 percent granted to public servants generally in the mini-Budget.

Leaders of the teaching profession, who attended the mini-Budget speech of the

Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, came away with broad smiles and indicated to The Citizen that they got even more than they had expected.

The Federal Council of Teachers' Associations issued a statement last night saying it was pleased for what it regarded as the largest single salary improvement in the history of the teaching profession. (See Page 2 for the full statement).

The Citizen understands that certain categories of teachers will get increases of 18 percent, 20 percent, 24 percent, 28 percent, 35 percent, 38 percent, 40 percent, and, in some cases, even as high as 46 percent.

The Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, indicated in a statement after mini-Budget that this was only the first instalment of salary improvements for teachers.

Dr Viljoen committed the Government "to continue to approach the teaching profession within the context of professional differentiation."

He said the Government

admitted that the teachers had experienced a backing for some time and that they had to be brought on a par with comparable sections of the private and public sectors.

At the same time Dr Viljoen had further good news for women teachers.

In spite of the recommendations of the Project Committee, the Government has decided that it will also bring some of their salaries on a par with those of men teachers.

From April 1 women teachers who are on a scale of, or equal to, that of a head of a primary or secondary school — Level Two — will receive equal pay.

General Constand Viljoen, head of the Defence Force, told The Citizen his department did not yet have a detailed breakdown of its new salary scales.

A top police officer said the police should get their new scales by the end of the week.

The various police district headquarters should be informed fairly soon of the new salary scales, and would then advise the rank and file.

## Pension Changes

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**THE mini-Budget granted meaningful concessions to pensioners and other social beneficiaries.**

These include an increase in social pensions of R13 per month for Whites, R9 per month for Coloured and Indians and R7 per month for Blacks. In addition a special bonus benefits of R30 for Whites, R24 for Coloureds and Indians and R18 for Blacks will be paid out again in April 1981.

The means test will be adapted to allow persons with a high income from employment to still qualify for a special pension. Military pensions will be increased by 12 percent from April 1.

It was also decided to grant an increase of 12 percent to all former officials and other civil pensioners.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, revealed

that the draft Bill which will regulate and preserve pensions rights in the private sector will not be used to prevent unwilling employees to draw their pension savings.

Instead employers will have the responsibility to convince their employees to retain or to transfer their pension savings to other pension schemes.

Other grants from Mr Horwood included:

- An increase of R15 000 to R20 000 in tax-free lump sum payments;

- An increase from R1 000 to R1 500 of the annual payments of back-dated pension funds contributions;

- The replacement of tax return forms by way of increasing the income level at which tax will become payable by individuals and by the development of a system in which PAYE payments will be final.

CS0: 4420

**'SOWETAN' EDITOR DISCUSSES BANNING OF PAPERS**

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 4-10 Feb 81 p 4

[Test] Recently staff writer Arthur Molisiwa interviewed the Acting Editor of Sowetan, Mr Joe Latakomo. Below is the outcome:

Q. Do you think after the banning of The World and Weekend World and Post newspapers there is any hope for the Black Press in South Africa?

A. Well, I must confess that the actions against these newspapers leave me in absolutely no doubt that the future of Black Press is threatened.

The government has obviously declared war on the Black Press and whatever happens, I believe we've got to make sure that it is a war which will not be by the government.

Q. What would be your policy in relation to these above mentioned newspapers-- meaning will there be any drastic change in reporting?

A. No, that cannot be done. Basically, Sowetan will serve exactly the same market, and will report on same people. And you cannot really change news to suit a particular occasion.

Reflect

If you serve the Black community, you're going to reflect the Black community.

And in terms you can't really change policy and direction.

You either have to do it as demanded by the situation or not at all.

Q. Would the contents be the same as in the banned newspapers?

A. Yes. I would defend to the very last...the people's right to know what happens around them, about them and to them. And whatever that's useful to reflect in the newspaper has to serve the community.

Q. Do you think there are any differences between Black-oriented newspapers as compared to White ones? If so, please explain.

A. First of all, I believe news is news. How one perceives the news is a different matter.

There is no way that a White journalist or White newspapers can fully appreciate certain events or certain people or organisations, in exactly the same way as a Black reporter or newspaper would.

Q. Has the recent banning of Post newspapers not intimidated you or your staff as far as reporting of the Black experience, in view of what the so-called "revolution" tag attached to Post?

A. In fact, it's made us more determined to continue with the struggle. We've got a major battle.

We know that we are going to face tremendous difficulties and obstacles.

But we believe that if a course is just, right will in the end prevail.

Role

Q. What do you think should be the role of a Black newspaper in today's South Africa?

A. First of all, as a newspaper you've got to serve the community, provide them with news, inform, educate them, but also articulate the aspirations of the Black people.

You've got to fight injustices, point out faults and even fight for the rights of the people. These must be considered at all times as the primary objectives.

Sowetan will in fact report any wrong done or committed by anybody in this country. It will highlight everything that is wrong.

Q. What would be your relationship with the Black consciousness movement in view of the government's remarks?

A. As far as I'm concerned, the government's remarks linking Post and Sunday Post must be dismissed with the contempt they deserve.

There is no way anybody can suggest to me that we played whatever role the government wants to claim we played. We played our role as a newspaper and will continue doing so.

It is a difficult task, the government will obviously be watching us, but as I said, if you are sure of your facts, history will judge itself on those bases.

All Black organisations play a role in our society. I believe they will get the same kind of treatment that they have been getting.

Whatever they do will be reported, and again factually as we possibly humanly can do.

#### Comment

We are also prepared to use our commentary columns to reconcile our Black Consciousness movements and transform unity. I believe it is important to highlight the necessity for unity.

Q. In view of the fact that the four banned Mvusa officials worked for Post, what are you doing about their bannings?

A. We have in all cases written to the Minister of Justice to either get their bannings lifted or alternatively relaxed, so that they can continue in their professions as journalists.

I am in fact prepared to take them back on my staff.

Incidentally, on the day of Phil Mtshuku and Joe Tholoe's bannings I had just appointed them as senior reporter and deputy news editor, respectively.

Q. What's your view about your position as editor of a newspaper which is a successor to Post...

A. It is a challenge which I'm taking on. I know it is going to be difficult for me.

But I believe that we have to continue with the struggle.

We must have a voice, and that will continue under my editorship.

Q. Don't you regard this position as a hot seat?

A. Certainly it is. I think it is one of the most difficult editor's jobs in this country.

White editors do not face the pressures and problems that a Black editor will face on a paper like ours. And for that reason the challenge becomes even more desperate.

Q. How many reporters have been retrenched and what's their future like?

A. We have unfortunately to retrench 18 reporters because our operation is at the moment limited. But in every case I've made it clear that I do hope that once we get back on our feet we will be able to have them back.

CSO: 4420



## SOUTH AFRICA

### STEEL, VANADIUM CORPORATION ISSUES REPORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Feb 81 p 16

[Excerpts] Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation's attributable profit for the six months to December 31 was increased by 14 percent to R22 924 000 (previously R20 114 000), after deducting tax of R11 357 000 and minority interests of R585 000.

The erection of the tenth pre-reduction kiln in the iron plant and the fourth shaking-ladle emplacement in the steel plant is on schedule and both units should be in commission by July. The sixth furnace at Trans-alloys is also on schedule and will be working before the end of this year.

South African apparent steel consumption during 1980 showed a 16 percent increase over 1979 to reach a record 6 900 000 tons. Continued growth is forecast for this year but at a much lower level. This improvement in the domestic situation helps balance the less-buoyant export position.

#### Vanadium

Vanadium weakened considerably during the period and only one of the eight roasting units at the Vanra Division is in operation. This reduction in output, coupled with other producers' cutbacks, will correct the supply/demand imbalance.

The world ferro-alloy industry is in a similar situation to that of steel industry with regard to lower demand but the fall-off is accentuated owing to the decision by most steelmakers to reduce inventories.

The Rand Carbide Division, being less dependent on exports, continued to operate at capacity.--Sapa

CSO: 4420

FRENCH OFFICIAL AGENCIES FAVOR TRADE INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Feb 81 p 8

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

OFFICIAL French agencies are showing considerably more enthusiasm than before in encouraging trade with South Africa, according to the latest issue of South Africa Foundation News.

In a front-page commentary, SAFN says: "Word is that because of an increasing imbalance between France-South African trade, among other things, France's official agencies are being more enthusiastic than before in encouraging French economic initiatives in South Africa."

"There seems to be less concern than before about the political diplomatic fallout from an economic presence in South Africa, and slightly less 'low profile' caution. "For instance, the French Commercial Counsellor in South Africa recently wrote for publication in France and appeal to French business to act much more quickly in seizing opportunities in South Africa."

" 'Seizing commercial opportunities,' he wrote,

'doesn't mean ignoring the discrimination...etc.,

qualities which persist in South Africa but, on the contrary, one could say that a greater openness of South Africa towards the world, particularly through commercial exchanges, could contribute to accentuating the evolution taking place since some years ago and which, it appears, will accelerate under the pressure of economic necessities'.

"This might sound very cautious and qualified, but can be read as another indication of a more positive official approach to South Africa, an approach likely to develop in 1981, in the absence of dramatic negative developments in South Africa itself or on the Namibia/sanctions front."

● The French Commercial Counsellor in Pretoria, Mr J E D'Achon, confirmed the heavy imbalance — in South Africa's favour — in two-way trade between France and the Republic.

JAPAN RESISTING PRICE INCREASES ON SA CHROME

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Feb 81 p 25

[Article by Geoffrey Murray]

[Text]

TOKYO — Charge chrome is emerging as a major contention between South African companies and their traditional Japanese customers.

With shrinking demand in Japan, Tokyo dug in at the end of last year to resist South African attempts to increase charge chrome prices.

In a sense, the local firms are trying to "starve out" South African ferroalloy producers.

Industry analysts say that most Japanese steelmakers have refrained recently from buying at all from South Africa, procuring local products instead to fill their reduced needs.

**INVENTORY**

This non-buying policy covering the first quarter of this year could spill over into the April-June period.

Nippon Metal Industry, for example, has enough of an inventory to be able to sustain itself at least until the end of June. Nisshin Steel and Nippon Yakin Kogyo have also

been juggling their inventories and operations to stay out of the market as much as possible.

The analysts believe, however, that most of the firms who refrained from buying in January-March will be forced back on to the market for April-June cargoes.

They feel it likely that firms will buy as much as possible on the spot market rather than face a head-on clash with the South Africans, who have been seeking to increase the price from 45 to 48 cents CIF a pound for some months.

Industry sources say that cargoes of acceptable quality being offered on the spot market include those from South Africa and Zimbabwe, as well as India and Yugoslavia, channelled through European dealers.

The continuing steel production slowdown in Europe has compelled many dealers to seek alternative buyers of stocks bought in anticipation of higher European demand.

## TRADE LINKS WITH IRAN REPORTEDLY CONTINUING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Feb 81 p 20

[Text]

Details are emerging of significant trade links between South Africa and Iran, which have been maintained throughout the US and EEC boycott during the hostage crisis.

According to traders and ship operators in Johannesburg and Durban, a wide variety of South African goods is reaching Iran. They include maize, steel, metals, processed foodstuffs and machinery.

The origin of most of the products is disguised in view of the formal boycott against South Africa imposed by the Revolutionary Government after the overthrow of the Shah.

Nonetheless, a shipping line — known as Sultan Lines — operates an irregular service between South African and Iranian ports, with sailings roughly once every two months. Bulk commodities are shipped on chartered vessels.

Before the Shah's overthrow, Iran was South Africa's largest trading partner in the Middle East and supplied up to 70 percent of its oil needs. Non-oil trade amounted to around

R80-million in 1978, consisting mainly of foodstuffs, steel and other building and construction materials. Except for the oil traffic, trade was quite open, and the two countries maintained consular relations with each other.

Iran also had a 17.5 percent shareholding in the Natref oil refinery, near Sasolburg, in partnership with Sasol, the oil-from coal producer, and the Total Oil Company.

The present Government has apparently stuck to its oil boycott against South Africa. It was reported last year that the Iranians had not delivered their share of crude for the Natref refinery, and had in effect abandoned their interest in the venture. A Sasol spokesman said yesterday that this remained the position.

South Africa normally refuses to take part in

trade boycotts. Mr Hennie Nel, general manager of the Maize Board, said yesterday that "there is no restriction on the final destination of maize cargoes bought on tender from the board. Presumably, some of our maize is going to the Middle East, but I can't confirm that it is Iran, Iraq or any other country."

According to a grain trader in Johannesburg, the Iranians have been "fairly consistent" buyers of South African maize for some time. There is currently a lull in shipments, but the quantities sold to Iran have been "fairly reasonable."

It is most unlikely that South African exports to Iran are anywhere near their pre-revolution levels. In the heyday of trade between the two countries, no fewer than four shipping lines offered regular sailings.

NEW RICHARDS BAY WHARF TO ACCOMMODATE BIG SHIPS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Feb 81 p 22

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

The outpouring of coal to world markets will increase dramatically in about three years when the big ships sail alongside the new wharf to be built at Richards Bay.

This key project, which will boost the transport of coal to about 44-million tons a year, is being carried out by Candac Construction, the Murray and Roberts Cape-based civil engineering company and specialists in harbour work.

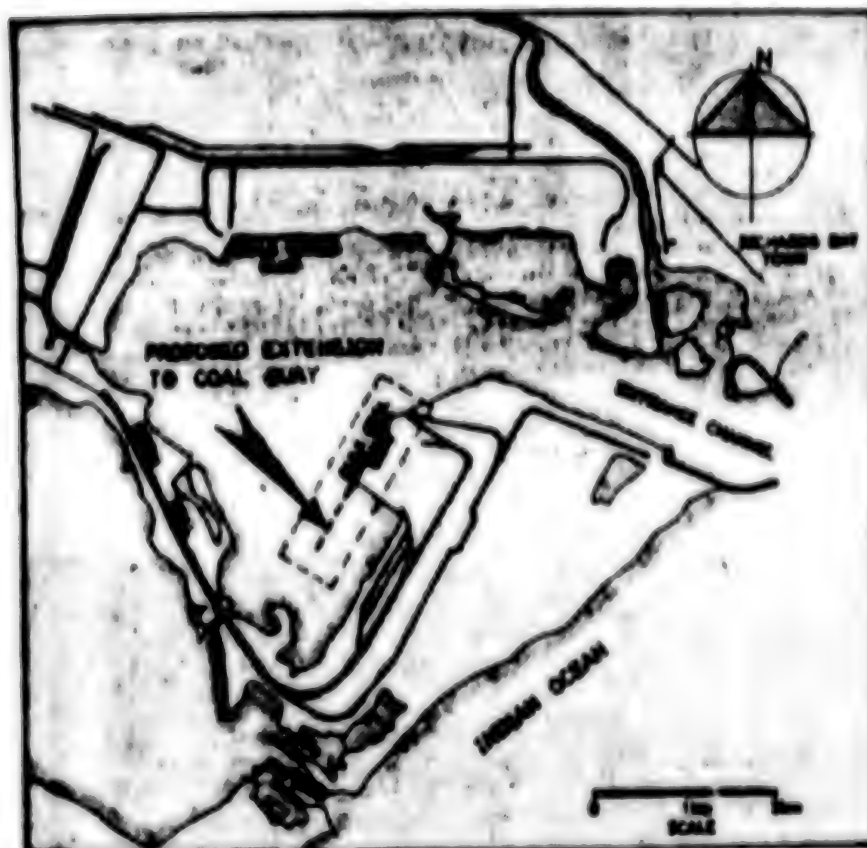
The wharf will be made of 25 sand-filled caissons, each 36 m deep, 28 m long and 15 m wide, and will add 700 m more to

the existing 800 m quay at Richards Bay terminal.

It will be a three-prong thrust at this important transportation centre, with Candac teaming up with its "old friend" in coast-construction work, H A H (Hollandsche Aannemings Maatskappij).

A member of the construction consortium is Dredging International, which will be involved in cutting out an area covered by about 1 m of water at high tide. Dredging will go to a depth of 19 m.

To bring the big ships into the coal lines, 3-million cubic metres of sand and 9-million cubic metres of other material will have to be excavated from the central basin and pumped to an erosion-trouble point some kilometres away.



Richards Bay harbour showing the area of the extension bulk-coal quay.

CS0: 4420

'THE STAR' OPTIMISTIC ABOUT CAPE SCHOOL SETTLEMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Feb 81 p 20

[Editorial: "A Better Way Than Boycotts"]

[Text]

ALL going well, pupils in the black townships of Western and Eastern Cape are starting to return to school this week. Hopefully this marks the end of the boycotts which lasted through most of 1980; which were marked at times by violence, death and severe police action, and which set off a wildfire spread of political and social disruption in many parts of South Africa.

In both regions, the last major boycott centres, patient negotiation between community leaders and the authorities has replaced the earlier mood of confrontation. The Department of Education and Training has agreed to various demands including a better supply of textbooks and school equipment plus certain assurances on boycott detentions. The Peninsula pupils have qualified their demands as long-term and short-term, returning to class on condition that the short-term ones will be met within a month. In Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage the release of 21 young detainees has stayed off another boycott flare-up.

The situation is still fluid, and the Government will be well advised not to relax its efforts towards conciliation. If the events of 1980 showed anything it is that school boycotts are easily started but much less easily halted. Last year the stayaways spread frighteningly from coloured schools to black ones, to most black universities, from the Cape to the rest of the country. Teachers, parents and entire communities became involved in the rising tide of militancy. The pupils made some gains but have lost a year's schooling; some have dropped out of school; and no doubt others, as after Soweto 1976, may have left the country and ended up in guerrilla training camps.

Boycotts and confrontations do irreparable harm to the country: its race relations and its stability. There must be a better way to resolve the educational disparities which fuel them. The schooling gap is still vast and it cannot be closed overnight. Yet there is certainly encouragement in the sober level-headedness shown by both sides in the Cape.



**COLORLED FRANCHISE A MAIN TOPIC FOR PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL**

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Feb 81 p 7

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The franchise and full South African citizenship for coloured people would be among the main topics of deliberation in the President's Council, two coloured members, Mr L V du Preez and Mr C J April, indicated in the Council yesterday.

They spoke to a motion by the Council's deputy chairman, Dr Schaik van der Merwe.

Mr du Preez said dis-franchisement of the Cape coloured people had caused an "identity crisis". His people had seen their right to vote as part of their Western heritage, but when the vote was taken away from them they started looking for a new identity.

Coloured people began to identify with the beliefs of the black consciousness movement. They even began to wear Afro-hairstyles.

A further manifestation of the coloured people's identity crisis was the black alliance "born of frustration". But despite its outward appearance of solidarity, "it will die of frustration".

The President's Council was an instrument of reconciliation which would steer South Africa away from a course of racial conflict.

**WATERSHED**

"The franchise is going to be a major topic of discussion in the President's Council," Mr April said.

Coloured people had reached a watershed. He called on them not to be influenced by people who wanted to wreck efforts to reach reconciliation.

It was not true that coloured people sought a bloody confrontation. Almost all desired peace.

Mr du Preez said about two percent of the coloured people were making so much noise that they drowned out the vast majority — Sapa.

## BLACKS SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN REDRAFTING KOORNHOF BILLS

Urban Councillors Association President

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Tom Duff]

[Text]

Mr Steve Kgama, president of the Urban Councillors' Association, yesterday called on the Government to closely involve blacks in the redrafting of the three controversial Bills affecting urban blacks.

The decision by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to withdraw the Bills and to redraft them has been widely welcomed in the black community.

The final version of the new legislation will go before Parliament after the general election.

"I am delighted at this decision," Mr Kgama said.

"This will give Dr Koornhof time to consult with urban blacks over whatever new steps he is going to take to improve the quality of life in the black urban residential areas."

He said the widespread criticism of the three Bills

should be a lesson to the Government that whenever new legislation is compiled, the people who are going to be affected by it should be closely consulted.

Before the three Bills were made public last year, Mr Kgama's association criticised the Government for not involving black leaders in their formulation.

It now appears that a committee will be appointed to redraft the Bills. Sources in Dr Koornhof's department are not ruling out the possibility that blacks might be included on this committee.

Meanwhile, a penetrating study of the Bills which has been commissioned by the South Africa Foundation has emphasised it is essential that blacks should be represented on development boards, which will take the place of administration boards.

'THE STAR' Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Feb 81 p 14

[Editorial: New 'New Deal' Must Be a Better Deal"]

[Text]

**I**N withdrawing his controversial "new deal" legislation for a complete redraft, Dr Piet Koornhof has done the sensible thing. The country badly needs a new deal for urban blacks, sure enough, but not one of the kind that emerged from the Department of Co-operation and Development. Presented by the Minister late last year as a major step in easing "hurtful discrimination" for blacks, the three draft Bills on closer examination appeared to do just the opposite. In particular they undermined the important "Section 10" rights of qualified urban blacks and their children to remain in the urban areas. The complex legislation was so mixed a blessing that no patching-up job would have sufficed, in the view of the concerned experts who met the Minister last week. Commendably, Dr Koornhof has now sent the Bills back for redrafting by a broadly based committee.

Meanwhile the country may legitimately wonder what went wrong. Why was there so profound a gap between professed intention and performance? One can scarcely believe that Dr

Koornhof, for all his "Piet Promises" reputation, was trying to pull a fast one on the people of South Africa. The conclusion can only be that those officials who drew up the three Bills either did not understand the spirit of the new deal, or — to be less charitable — might have been trying to undermine it through the small print. It is perhaps significant in this regard that experts from the private sector will now be included on the committee which will draw up the new Bills. And why should there not be blacks on the committee too, seeing that they are the people with the most direct experience of how influx control works?

The new package, in any case, is bound to be an improvement on the one that so recently came before this session of Parliament. It needs to be, in the present mood of disillusion over unfulfilled promises. South Africa cannot afford another major let-down in the crucial field of urban blacks and their rights. That area is vital to inter-racial peace and the security of whites as well as blacks.

CSO: 4420

# BLACK WAGES HAVE NOT KEPT UP WITH INFLATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Craig Charney]

[Text]

Despite rapid economic growth, the wages of black workers in Soweto and on Transvaal farms have been going down in real terms, according to two papers presented at the University of the Witwatersrand.

In papers presented at the Wits University history workshop, Mr Jeremy Keenan said wages had fallen behind inflation between 1978 and 1980 among a sample of Soweto residents, while Mrs Pavlis Lewsen and Mrs Jennifer Dagut concluded that the same was the case from 1945 to 1980 among Transvaal farm workers they had studied.

"It seems to be widely assumed the quality of life in Soweto and the country's other black townships has been improving over the last couple of years," Mr Keenan wrote.

"There is not only little evidence to support these beliefs, but black earnings in many sectors have actually declined in real terms in the last few years — sometimes quite substantially.

"As far as job opportunities are concerned, the 1976 level of black employment in the non-agricultural sectors, exclu-

ding mining and quarrying, was not reached until the end of 1979. During 1980, a year of an exceptionally high rate of economic growth, black employment opportunities have improved only sluggishly."

Of the families Mr Keenan studied in Rockville, Soweto, about 70.5 percent saw their incomes decline between 1978 and 1980.

The average decline was 13.5 percent, with the incomes of men down 8.4 percent and those of women 16.5 percent.

The Lewsen-Dagut study examined both the records of a farmer on the highveld who paid above-average wages continuously from 1945 to 1980, and more general farm wage data.

They concluded "Cash farm wages did not increase at the same rate as the urban cost of living. This is not unimportant even though a considerable proportion of the income of farm labourers is in kind.

"There is no evidence to suggest the prices of other goods and services (clothes, schoolbooks, holidays) increased on average more slowly than the price of foodstuffs, house rent and urban household expenses."

ZIMBABWEAN BLACKS IN SOUTH AFRICA MAY HAVE LEAVE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Feb 81 p 6

[Article by Tom Duff]

[Text]

Thousands of Zimbabwean blacks — some of whom have lived in South Africa for a long time — face the prospect of being endorsed out of South Africa.

A spokesman for the Chief Commissioner's office in Johannesburg today denied that the authorities had adopted a new, tough policy towards Zimbabwean blacks working in South Africa.

Their employers who had problems should contact the Chief Commissioner, the spokesman said.

But Mrs Sheena Duncan, head of the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg, said today her organisation was receiving frequent calls for help.

Employers complained that black Zimbabwean employees were being endorsed out of the country.

It was perhaps techni-

cally correct for Government officials to claim that there had been no change in policy, she said.

What was happening was the result of a South African-Rhodesian agreement having lapsed. Zimbabweans registered under the agreement were now simply being refused re-registration.

It seemed that only Zimbabwean blacks who had obtained houses in urban townships before 1968 were safe.

She said there had been a definite hardening of attitude towards foreign blacks in the past year, preference being granted to South African blacks.

Estimates of the number of Zimbabwean blacks in South Africa vary. Some estimates have put the total of these people working illegally in South Africa as high as 70 000.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**VERLIGTE NP MEMBER NOMINATION**--National Party verligtes last night won their first major election nomination battle with the naming of Mr Louis Nel as the candidate for the Pretoria Central seat. Mr Nel, whose attack last year on Dr Andries Treurnicht over the so-called "Bols joke" brought him into direct conflict with the right wing of the Nat Party, overwhelmingly beat his rival, the verkrampste Mr Eden le Roux. The party's divisional executive nominated Mr Nel with 75 votes against 30 for Mr le Roux. Mr Le Roux's Princehof seat fell away because of the new delimitation. Another factor which could have affected Mr le Roux's poor showing was that he was involved in a Pretoria High Court action over debts of about R8 000. Last week the court ordered him to pay the money and the costs of the action. Mr le Roux was also in the forefront of the verligte-verkrampste tussle last year over an alleged rightwing onslaught on the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Feb 81 p 3]

**NEW CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT**--A new conservative movement, to be known as Aksie Eie Toekoms (Action Own Future), intends to establish a political party after the general election, its chairman, Professor Willie Lubbe, of the University of South Africa, said yesterday. A statement signed by 50 people including academics, attorneys and engineers, says its aims include recognition of separate nations, each with their own territories, their own governments and own futures. It rejects the present proposed constitutional dispensation and the way in which it is being achieved. It also rejects racial integration. It will be taking part in the election by nominating independent candidates in a number of constituencies.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Feb 81 p 7]

**AZANYU YOUTH UNITY MOVEMENT**--The education crisis was highlighted at the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) inauguration meeting, held at St. John's Anglican Church, Soweto, over the weekend. Mr Carter Seleke, the president of Azanyu said an education of socialisation as evidence in a 'normal' society would be the only one acceptable. "The present education has created competition among individuals to the detriment of the society as a whole." [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 4-10 Feb 81 p 3]

**LABOR COMPLAINT AGAINST TOYOTA**--The Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) is to consider lodging a claim against Toyota Marketing Company of Wynberg, after its members were "wrongfully fired." The dispute started late in 1979 when shop-stewards were fired because workers wanted their union to be recognised by the



company. Workers also refused to an agreement that those from the Picking Department should reach a certain target in production. Since then more strikes followed until workers from other departments of the factory joined the strikes in sympathy with those fired. "In January this year, the company replaced Black workers with "Indians" and "Coloureds," claiming that African workers did not want to work," said Mr Moses Mayekiso, the general secretary of (MAWU). When union officials tried to negotiate with management, they were told that those fired were agitators, and that some were unproductive. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 11-17 Feb 81 p 7]

RELOCATED FAMILIES--More than 4 000 families were moved in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act during 1980, the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, Mr Pen Kotze, said in a written reply to questions by Mr Nigel Wood (NRP, Berea). The Minister said it should be borne in mind that more than 90 percent of the people involved lived formerly in such dilapidated and slumlike conditions that their housing could hardly be termed as "homes." Better dwellings were provided in each case. Involved were 31 White, 2 842 Coloured and 1 143 Indian families in all provinces. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Feb 81 p 8]

LEGAL ADVICE BUREAU--Fear and ignorance of the law have kept most Black people in the dark, according to Mr Thomas Fulathela, chairman of the newly-formed Advice Bureau, an organisation based in the East Rand. "We wish to have bodies such as the Black Sash and the Hoek Street Law Clinic in our areas," he said. This Advice Bureau will help the community by fighting unlawful evictions. It will advise pensioners, disabled people and channel available claims on road accidents. Regarding trade transactions, this body will advise on unemployment benefits, maternity and illness allowances, and insurance policies. Mr Thanana Mogobane, organising secretary, condemned the local community councils for evicting residents. The East Rand people can forward their grievances at the Roman Catholic Church in Katlehong (270 Mokwena Section). A senior lawyer student will attend their problems every Wednesday. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 11-17 Feb 81 p 5]

WALVIS BAY ELECTION STATUS--Windhoek--The inclusion of Walvis Bay in the Green Point constituency is likely to tip the parliamentary seat in favour of the National Party in the general election on April 29. This is the view of observers in the South African enclave, which lies more than 1 000 km from Green Point, who say National Party support there amounts to at least 70 percent of the port's 2 976 voters. Other estimates run as high as 2 500 votes for the NP from Walvis Bay, the remainder being "no-interests, or luke-warm Progs." Inhabitants of the enclave last voted on a national level in 1974 during an election for the legislative assembly in SWA/Namibia. Walvis Bay was included in the constituency of Namaqualand on September 1, 1977, but the voters did not go to the polls because the seat was uncontested. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Feb 81 p 7]

VENDA AIRWAYS AGREEMENT--The Venda Government has reached agreement with United Air for the formation and operation of a national carrier to operate as Venda Airways. Operational routes will be established after the necessary bilateral agreement has been reached between the governments of Venda and South Africa. Venda Airways will establish a ticket office and flight-handling unit in preparation for the proposed start of the service in the middle of next month. A runway is being built at Sibasa and is due for completion early next year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Feb 81 p 23]



## SWAZILAND

### BRIEFS

**KIDNAPPERS ARRESTED--Mbabane--**Swaziland police have arrested four men in connection with the kidnapping last week of a South African refugee, Mr Dhayiah (Joe) Pillay. It is not yet known, however, whether Mr Pillay is still missing. The arrests were announced yesterday by Mr A. Shabangu, permanent secretary in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, which is in charge of refugee affairs. Beyond saying that four men had been arrested on Sunday in connection with the kidnapping, Mr Shabangu gave no details of their identity, how they were arrested or of what had happened to Mr Pillay.--H.A.N.S. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 5]

CSO: 4420

## EFFORTS CONSOLIDATED TO CRACK DOWN ON SMUGGLING

### Omaria Takes on Task

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by S. K. Aruo: "Will Omaria End 'Magendo'?"]

[Text] President Dr Milton Obote has charged the minister of state for internal affairs, Col William Omaria with the responsibility of stamping out smuggling an evil that has plagued this country since fascist Idi Amin grabbed power in 1971. This has to be done by March this year.

This is an enormous task and a great challenge to Omaria. It is a very risky operation, in view of the fact that many people who are engaged in this mal-practice are dangerous elements. They are big shots and millionaires who can buy their way through at any cost. Money is not their problem.

Many people are of the opinion that Omaria may not succeed in this exercise, because some of the smugglers are international crooks. Others are top government officials who have been in the trade for a long time and would like to continue with it.

However, Omaria has pledged that he will deal with any person engaged in smuggling, whether he is a minister, a member of parliament or a high ranking official. To assist him in this exercise, the president has given him extraordinary powers to deal with smugglers, in order to succeed in this noble task, Omaria will need the support and cooperation of the security forces, chiefs, customs officials and all law-abiding citizens.

The security officers and customs officials manning the various routes used by smugglers must be men of integrity. There have been instances when smugglers made border officials drunk, grabbed their guns and drove across the border without difficulty. Others readily yield to bribery.

However, because of the dangerous nature of the operation, border officials must be given adequate protection, and should be insured against injury or loss of life.

Smuggling is a very serious offence, inasmuch as it affects our economy. In fact, it should be treated as a capital offence. Smugglers should be punished

severely if arrested. Since most of them are millionaires, they should be fined heavily, sent to prison for several years and given several strokes of the cane. Smuggling of coffee, fuel or any other important commodity should carry a fine of not less than 250,000/-. In addition, the offender should be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not less than five years and hard labour. He should also be ordered to receive 12 to 24 strokes of the cane. His vehicle must be confiscated.

Such a criminal should be sent to a prison far away from his home area to make it difficult for him to escape. For instance, a smuggler from Kabale should be sent to Patiko Adjumani or Namasu Prison. One from [illegible] may be sent to Mubuka or Isimba Prison. All such prisoners should be made to work long hours on prison farms irrespective of their social position. Security officers, chiefs and customs officials who aid smugglers, and public officers who engage in smuggling, should not only be dismissed, but they should also be fined, sent to prison and ordered to receive strokes of the cane.

Although the president says that his will be a humane government, dangerous criminals like smugglers should be treated with impunity. They have to face the law of the land.

President Obote has announced that by the end of this month, there will be enough textiles to cloth our women who are dressed in rags. This pitiful sight is particularly evident in the rural areas of Acholi, Lango, Teso and Karamoja.

He has asked all of us to be vigilant, and to "keep our eyes open on any businessman who sells commodities at 'magendo' prices." Ugandans should not be afraid of reporting such businessmen to the authorities because they are the enemies of the people.

The distribution of the textiles will probably be the responsibility of the Ministry of supplies, district allocation committees, and other relevant bodies. A system of their distribution must be properly worked out.

There have already been numerous complaints that goods that are allocated to certain areas do not reach their destinations, because certain corrupt officials divert them for their selfish motives. An example is the assistant district commissioner of Soroti who stole the goods that were meant for distribution to the widows. Such wicked and dishonest officials cannot be tolerated by the UPC government.

The minister of supplies, Dr Moses Apiliga has announced that a six-man National Allocation Committee will be appointed. It will be responsible for equitable distribution of commodities. The minister must be careful when selecting people to serve on this committee. It must be done after very serious consultation, to avoid the problems that we have already had with the Central Allocation Committee. Even the district allocation committee have not performed their duties properly.

When necessary the Army Chief of Staff should be requested to provide escort to ensure that the commodities reach their destinations. Agents appointed to sell the goods to the public must be supervised to ensure that they are sold at prices announced by the government. They must submit their returns as soon as the goods are sold.

The distribution of certain items such as tyres and sugar should probably be done by firms experienced in handling them. The distribution and allocation of tyres has not been fair. Girls without cars have been allocated tyres for "magendo" purposes, while people with cars have left out. A company like Dunlop (U) Limited could probably do a good job. The Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited or Madhvani Sugar Works Limited should be asked to assist in the distribution of sugar.

#### Support of Measures Urged

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Jan 81 p 4

[Editorial: "The Goods Must Be Delivered"]

[Text] There is a lot of talk going on around the city and in the rural areas about the swoops that have been carried out by the anti-smuggling 'magendo' security unit over the last few weeks. This talk heightened few days ago when unit operatives surprised illegal vendors around Nakivubo and the central taxi park and herded them off to explain their cases.

Not curiously, most of this talk comes from people who are engaged in similar illegal trade and overcharging common Ugandans. You hear it in taxis, coming from mouths of drivers and conductors who may carry bundles of money by the end of the day. They complain because they see the government's tactics in moving to curb their illegal or unfair dealings becoming too sophisticated for them to beat.

The earlier bragging that "We defeated Amin's guns and nobody can manage us" is surprisingly becoming muted. Now interested parties who see their privileged positions poised to collapse have begun fanning rumours that the government has been moving against the wrong people and that even people with licences have been arrested.

Indeed the same people who know that their time for cheating poor Ugandans is almost over are the ones behind campaigns that people should not open shops or take food to the markets. All they want is anarchy, 'magendo,' hoarding and smuggling so that they continue cashing in heavily at the expense of our suffering masses.

We fully support the measures the government is taking to curb magendo and smuggling. Those who are wailing are those who became millionaires through illegal means while others starved. Many of them have never even paid the necessary taxes against the millions and property they have accumulated at the expense of the people. And yet the madness of the whole thing is that they want this chaotic status quo to stay!

We know that in the short run we will have to suffer on the home front as tightened around the necks of these leeches. But we are ready to bear it as long as in the long run the way is cleared for meaningful rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Since liberation people talked about flooding the market. Indeed, in some instances commodities like sugar came in fairly large quantities. But because of the presence of these shameless and highly selfish suckers, some of these commodities were hoarded, their prices spiralled or they were smuggled across the borders.

If this happens or was happening under the UNLF administration, Ugandans will be very disappointed. We shall also be playing into the hands of detractors and 'mafia' gangs who think they are too international and too sophisticated to be contained in Kampala.

There should be no turning back in the move against 'magendo' and smuggling. Ugandans are waiting for the goods. And the goods must be delivered.

#### With Vigilantes Arrest Smugglers

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Jan 81 p. 2

[Article by Steve Lumu, Ikeheni Omoding, and Sebastian Anyala]

[Text] **THREE** suspected smugglers have been arrested and two boats captured by UPC youth vigilantes at Nakigga, an off-shore landing area on Lake Victoria, about 20 kilometres east of Masaka town.

At the time of their arrest, the suspects were busy selling petrol at 4,000/- a jerrican.

The operation carried out by the youth of Masaka North East Constituency was directed by Joseph Kagimu Bazira, a UPC parliamentary candidate in the recent national elections.

Speaking to the "Uganda Times" yesterday at Express Cargo Masters at Airline House, Kagimu Bazira said "This should be the beginning to end smuggling activities in the area."

Smuggling of coffee, hides and skins had become rampant in Masaka District

over the last few months.

Much of the lake traffic in recent months has been through Nakigga, a swampy bay that gained notoriety due to smugglers when dictator Idi Amin's attempt to stop smuggling activities flopped.

Nakigga is also a place quite difficult to reach and it has become a "heaven" for "magendos". It was in this same place where coffee hides and skins were loaded into "karuas". "Karua" is a "magendo" word meaning boat which is used to transport coffee and hides across to Kenya.

The "karuas" captured were 12 feet wide by 50 feet long and could carry up to 15 tons of coffee each.

In a separate incident, the vigilantes also arrested two men at Butende village. They have been charged with unlawfully conspiring to acquire firearms.

Before their arrest, one

of them had approached a UPC youth winger and told him about certain men who wanted to buy guns and ammunition. The matter was reported to the police at Lukaya who lay a trap.

The police have also arrested a suspected coffee smuggler when he tried to buy "magendo" petrol at Shell and BP petrol station opposite Uganda House in Kampala.

A second suspect narrowly escaped in a Peugeot 504 'estate' bearing a foreign registration number plate.

According to sources, the two were involved last Monday in escorting two trailers carrying coffee from Mbarara to Malaba through Kampala. The trailers were bearing Burundi registration number plates.

The police had been tipped earlier about their movements.

Newspaper Termed 'Pro-Smuggler'

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by S. Opak]

[Text] The Minister of State for Internal Affairs Col. William Omaria, has ordered immediate investigations into the activities of the owners of a Kampala weekly which recently gave moral support to smugglers.

The WEEKLY in this week's issue likened Omaria's tough measures against smuggling to Idi Amin's murderous anti-smuggling unit, headed by British-born Bob Astles.

Omaria said in his Parliament buildings office: "I am surprised because this is my first time to see a paper which defends the interests of smugglers."

He said it was possible that the paper was being financed and edited by smugglers themselves. "I am therefore going to order an immediate investigation into the activities of the owners."

Omaria said he will in the future be "tempted" to regard such people as agents of smugglers. But he commended the work of all other journalists who have "lifted up their voices and pens to fight 'magendo' and smuggling. I thank them very much for their patriotism."

Omaria appealed to the members of the press not to be tired of fighting. "Let's fight hand in hand until we eradicate these economic evils from the face of our country. Only then shall we be proud men once again."

He said anybody who defended the system of 'magendo' and smuggling was a true enemy of the majority of the people of this country. Omaria said that "magendo" and smuggling had brought untold suffering to the majority of our people. "And that is why all people of good-will ought to join hand to fight them."

He also asked Ugandans to understand his position. "When I say that smugglers will be shot on sight let nobody think that I am a blood-thirsty man. I do so because there is no other way one can stop armed smugglers from crossing the borders."



### Criticism from 'THE CITIZEN'

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jan 81 p 2

[Article: "Hundreds Rounded Up in Anti-Magendo Operation"]

[Text]

Hundreds of people including traders, hawkers, travellers, and school children were rounded up in Kampala last Tuesday, hurdled into lorries and carried to unknown destinations in the so-called anti-magendo operation.

The operation which was mounted by the police and prisons men also confiscated various wares, money and food and left hundreds of traders penniless.

Later in the evening the minister of Internal Affairs Lwuliza Kirunda declared that, this was only the beginning. More operations will be carried out to stamp out Magendo. Some of those arrested were later released but of course without their money and goods.

While nobody would like to see magendo flourish many doubt the methods the government has taken. The real problem is production not distribution. Unless Uganda import or produces enough, we shall continue to have "too much money chasing too few goods."

To prevent people from buying soap at the Park when there is no soap anywhere in the shops at government prices is sheer folly. It will just make the common man suffer.

The second issue is who is the big magendoist. Is it the man at the park or some big fish somewhere who releases the goods on the black market?

Lastly the Government should find alternative employment for the people selling the various commodities at the Car Park otherwise, we shall have more complicated problems.

### Rwandan Embassy Said Upset

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Rwandese Embassy in Kampala has been "greatly upset" by the anti-Magendo operation mounted in Kampala last Tuesday which left four of their Nationals naked after their clothes and other property had been stripped off allegedly by Tanzanian and Uganda police officers who were carrying out the operation despite the fact that they possessed the necessary identities and documents.

The Embassy, by the time we went to press, was looking after a number of Rwandese who had flocked there as a result of the operation while it was making efforts to look for others who were reported missing.

A Councillor of the Rwandese Embassy contacted by THE CITIZEN said most of those affected were on transit from Kenya to Rwanda. He added that at the moment the Embassy has no funds to transport the people back to Rwanda. He said he had contacted the Uganda govt. for assistance but he had so far not received any response.

Among those now under the care of the Rwandese Embassy, are four Rwandese who were working at the tea plantations in Kenya who were going to Rwanda. Busulinkiko identity card No 187449; Shilobwako Amel identity card No 268719; Tezayigihubu of No 214865 and Sengochihigoli Cosma of No 096579, were stolen



of their property, cloths, watches etc. at the Bus park during the operation when they were waiting for transport to Rwanda. [as published]

They were taken behind shops by the Security officers who undressed them and robbed of their money and other property including graduated taxi cards and left them there helpless. One of their colleague, Alfred Rukimirana was taken away by the security men and his where abouts is a mystery. [as published]

For the rest, Uganda good samaritan [as published] picked them and accommodated them over night until the following day when they reported to their Embassy for assistance.

#### Criticism From 'WEEKLY TOPIC'

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 23 Jan 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] Fighting "magendo" is a noble cause. Bringing down prices is in the interest of the public. Anybody in his senses will support measures designed to meet these worthwhile objectives.

But the recent operation in Kampala by security personnel and the arbitrary announcement of fixed prices by the UPC Chairman for Kampala East, however well-intentioned they might have been, are miles off the target.

Let us face the facts squarely. Did the operation bring "magendo" to an end? The answer is a painful "NO." In fact all that has happened is that the essential commodities have become more scarce and the prices have in some cases tripled. The magendo dealers have simply transferred their goods to more secure places and escalated the prices, bringing untold suffering to the common man who has no access to the Foods and Beverages shops nor to Army shops in the barracks.

Certainly, one cannot fight magendo "within three months" by merely bringing commercial activity to a halt. As long as there are too many people chasing too few goods the "magendo" prices will prevail. Rectifying the balance between supply and demand is the only solution to the problem, and the sooner the powers-that-be realised this and took the necessary action, the better. Otherwise prices will continue to disobey them.

Nor can prices be brought down by passionate declarations or threats aimed at intimidating the traders. Prices have no respect for either.

The only orders which prices will comply with are those dictated by the economic laws, and unfortunately directives by the Kampala East UPC Chairman do not fall within these laws.

It is for example, naive to fix prices at which traders have to sell goods without fixing the prices at which they will buy them and where. Business is not charity and no trader will sell below buying price.

Prices cannot simply be "shouted down", as past experience has very convincingly demonstrated. This explains why the Government owned UGANDA TIMES, themselves advocates of a quick elimination of the "magendo" prices, find themselves caught in the cross-fire of inflation. It is therefore no wonder that the price of UGANDA TIMES has been increased from 5/- to 10/- while the size of the paper has remained unchanged.

We have no quarrell with the decision to increase the price of UGANDA TIMES which must have been prompted by economic factors. All we are saying is that these economic factors have to be tamed before any Tom, Dick, or Harry [as published] jumps up and declares that prices must go down overnight. What would happen if UGANDA TIMES were told they cannot raise the price to 10/-, one might ask.

We hate magendo. We abhor overcharging. We deplore any form of cheating. That is why we cannot support measures that only succeed in making the situation worse than it has been. We would be hypocrites if we did.

#### MP Caught Red-Handed

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 23 Jan 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] A member of Parliament was on Tuesday, January 13, 1981 caught red-handed with 40 rolls of textiles which he was trying to smuggle into Zaire, according to reports reaching WEEKLY TOPIC.

An informed source said the rolls were allocated to the "Honourable" MP by the Government for distribution to peasants in his constituency.

The MP smuggler, the reports said, had hidden the textiles in Rwenzori Saw Mill until the "business day" when he set off for the Uganda-Zaire border and was 'netted' by security men at Busereka near Lake Albert on the Uganda side of the border.

It is further reported that the MP was released after striking a deal with the security men.

Observers believe that these textiles are part of the consignment from India which President Obote had hoped would greatly alleviate the shortage of materials for women Attire in the country. The President's hope is being frustrated by some "Congressmen" who also profess to be custodians of the people's interests.

CSO: 4420

## AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS BLAMED FOR WRONG MAIZE SEEDS

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 26 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Hunger Tightens Grips; Maize Scandal Out!"]

[Text] Due to a deliberate mistake by the officers of Ministry of Agriculture the year 1981 may turn out to be the worst for the entire population of Uganda as the full grim picture of hunger unfolds and exacts itself. This mistake is presumed to have been committed either late in 1979 or early part of 1980. The grim effects of this mistake were believed to have been fully reported to the high ranking officers concerned in the Ministry of Agriculture but they in turn decided to sit tight and let both the peasant farmers and the consuming public at large to suffer the consequences. It is only after a painstaking investigation of THE ECONOMY research desk that now the facts have become available to the reading public.

On the spot investigation from the countryside farmers especially in Buganda, Busoga and Bunyoro reported their greatest maize crop loss ever recorded in the history of agriculture in Uganda. Due to this poorest maize crop harvest in the last season has given impetus to the hunger pangs to cut right deep in the population especially in this new year.

### Wrong Seeds--Wrong Time

According to reliable sources it is said the poorest maize crop harvest in the last season was due to the wrong maize seeds which was imported by the officers concerned in the Ministry of Agriculture and worse off this type of seeds unknown to the farming peasant was planted at the wrong time. It is reported that a high ranking official in the Ministry went out and found cheaply sold hybrid maize seeds and unfortunately, this was imported and sold not only to the unsuspecting peasant farmers, but also was planted on government farms who also have registered similar poor harvest.

### Technicalities

It is common knowledge among agricultural experts that producers of seeds for planting prepare seed beds or Breeders in full consideration of things like

altitude, time for planting and the like. All this information is either contained in the accompanying brochures or in the numbers written in the packing material. It is therefore expected that concerned with the purchase of seeds in the Ministry of Agriculture must be in position to verify such technicalities. For example, a farmer who buys a hybrid maize seeds must know her/his altitude first. Therefore farmers in areas like Busoga, Buganda and Bunyoro should plant hybrid seeds for low land. This calls forth knowledge to buy maize seeds labeled No 632 and 511. Then for those farmers in high altitudes like Bugisu, Sebei etc, should buy seeds for high lands, currently the proper number of seeds should be labeled No 622. Furthermore, any hybrid maize must be planted early so that it gets enough rain. It must be avoided to plant lately say during mid of the rain season.

It is reported that the high ranking official acting contrary to the above technical requirements bought a type of hybrid maize only suitable for highlands and distributed it in the productive low land areas of Uganda. Because most of the highlands in the country were disturbed either by cattle raids and Amin's bandits, very little maize farming was carried out where areas. [as published] So the poor maize harvest registered in the lowland areas of Uganda and the absence of farming activities in the highlands, Uganda is faced with a grim situation of acute shortage of maize for milling into flour.

Nothing should be expected short of mass hunger. Reports received from farmers indicate that bigger proportion of the maize crop had turned yellow white indicating an existence of 'maize streak' a disease caused by flies called 'Cicadulius mbila' which attack the maize crop and during their process of feeding on the maize plant with a virus which makes the low level or no yields at all! The fact that a wrong type of maize hybrid was planted in a wrong area and the rampant 'maize streaking,' no doubt the ravenous hunger forecasted will take a great toll of Ugandans.

CSO: 4420

## SUGAR PRODUCTION SAID FRUSTRATED BY GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Some sugar manufacturing firms in Uganda are allegedly contributing a lot to the rising inflation in the country as they are reluctant to produce enough sugar and instead produce molasses, in which the owners realize higher profits through its sale to crude Waragi brewers, than they would otherwise get on ordinary sugar (the finished product).

According to unconfirmed information reaching THE CITIZEN, reveal that the government has no direct control over molasses and some Asians running them triggered the price of molasses per drum to more than double the price at the time of the take-over of the sugar complexes thus fetching them huge handsome profits.

It is understood that the government allocated huge sums of foreign exchange by way of priority to the sugar firms to purchase machinery and spare parts for the factories. And apart from Sango Bay, the remaining three The Madhavani Sugar Ltd., Kakira, The Metha Sugar Works, Lugazi and the Kinyala Sugar Works in Masindi, have been almost rehabilitated with enough new machines at least to enable them to produce some sizeable amount of sugar to make the commodity much more available on the market than it is today. Unfortunately, production has been continually cut down on the pretext that machines lack spare parts or due to intentional break-down while the production of molasses goes on unhindered at the great sacrifice of producing the more basically necessary sugar.

Some high ranking officials of Asian origin, in the sugar factories claimed in a friendly conversation with THE CITIZEN that they do not want to produce sugar in big quantities because when they produce it, they sell it at the government controlled prices of 15/- shillings per Kilogramme where-as in the open market it sells at fifteen or twenty times that price thus denying them to realize high profits. [as published]

It was also unearthed that these Asians try as much as possible to keep the morale of their workers high by giving them as much sugar from the little that is produced as possible. This saves them the purchasing of sugar at magendo prices which have now hit a peak of shs 300/- 400/- a killo. [as published]

One of the disgusted worker of one of the factories speaking to THE CITIZEN expressed dismay at the sugar complex which he said, everyone was looking to alleviate the almost decade old sugar problem to only be busy producing molasses. He appealed to the government to reprimand those Asians and set up a commission of inquiry into the foreign exchange that is allocated to the various company and how it is being used. [as published]

CSO: 4420

MADHVANI BROTHERS READY TO NEGOTIATE FOR ASSETS

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 16 Jan 81 p 12

[Text]

The wrangle in the Madhvani family over the decision by the Binasisa administration to hand over 80 per cent of the family's assets in Uganda to Nitin Madhvani, heir of the late Jayant Madhvani, remains unresolved.

Mayur Madhvani, one of the four Madhvani brothers who last year petitioned the Military Commission to suspend the agreement that "arbitrarily and unjustifiably" handed over the assets to Nitin and his mother told *Weekly Topic* yesterday that they still insist that all the assets should be returned to the Madhvani Family as a whole.

"We are all back and we are

ready to negotiate for the return of all the assets to the family. Each of us is a specialist in his own line. Steel is my line while my brothers specialise in textiles, sugar, and glass," he said.

Asked if the wrangle has strained relations in the family, Mayur retorted: "Don't you know the Luganda saying that brothers are like calabashes - they do not crack even if they knock each other."

Mayur and his three brothers - Pratap, Manubhai, and Surendra - stated in their petition to the Military Commission that they would not condone the agreement which had the effect of disinheriting them.

CSO: 4420



TORORO DP CHAIRMAN BEATEN TO DEATH ALLEGEDLY BY UPC MOB

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jan 81 p 2

[Text]

**A D.P. Chairman for Kayoro Parish in Tororo District Mr. Otori Esmala has been beaten to death by a U.P.C. mob allegedly organised by a U.P.C. staunch member Francis Okware together with the Emuduki Parish chief Buteba as political violence and persecution against D.P. supporters in Tororo hit a climax.**

The Western Uganda Tribesmen mainly Banyankole who have been in Tororo for more than a decade are also being harassed in a bid to force them out of the District on the pretext that they are foreigners and supported D.P. in the last general elections while other people are being forced to pay 100/- towards U.P.C. festivals.

This follows a persistent purge on D.P. supporters by the use of violence which have been and are still being organised by one Francis Okware of Kayoro.

On Christmas eve., this notorious man Okware Francis and others organised for the removal of a D.P. flag from the District office and on the 4/1/81 the same Okware and others organised Karamojong Bayaye from Tororo Market to go and scrap off D.P. writings on the D.P. office in Tororo.

But as they were climbing up the building the D.C. sent Hon. Andrew Okware and Hon. Okwenje's driver who intervened and stopped them from doing so.

Francis Okware and Emuduki, Parish chief Buteba are alleged to have organised a mob which beat to death a D.P. CHAIRMAN OF Kayoro Parish Mr. Otori Esmala on 6/1/81. He died after reaching Tororo Police station.

The same mob, with the aid of armed soldiers, later went to the home of the D.P. district secretary Mr. A. Owama in Tororo after midnight but fortunately Owama was in Kampala. On failing to find him at home, the group, which was being transported in Okware's bus, proceeded to look for Owama in his village where on reaching there, tortured and terrorised his family and D.P.

supporters on the village. It was also said that a landrover full of soldiers had been put there to hunt for Owama. Mr. Owama is now taking refuge at the D.P. National Headquarters in Kampala.

In Gogonya subcounty, the leaders of U.P.C. commanded by the constituency chairman, are going around harrasing the Banyankole herdsmen who had settled there for ages. Some of those people have been forced to drive their cattle from Palisa and are now on their way to reach Mbarara.

People in Tororo, especially the Bakenyi are being forced to pay 100/- towards the U.P.C. festivals. Many goats, cows, chickens and food stuff belonging to party opponents are being grabbed by force whenever any U.P.C. member feels like holding a festival.

In Iganga, Paul Wangola who stood against Luwuliza Kirunda has been forced to go in hiding and is being looked for everywhere by armed men. Paul Wangola's results are still being withheld despite the fact that he defeated his op-

ponent by a large margin.

Meanwhile in Northern Uganda, intimidation is more based on religion as the Catholics there are being accused of supporting D.P. After the elections towards the end of last month, Catholic Missions in Polabek division and over 30 homes of Catholics were looted by members of U.P.C. aided by armed soldiers who were all singing slogans of U.P.C.

In Kitgum, the same thing of looting happened after the elections. The DC, the officer in charge of police and the District Education officer who happened to be Catholics were chased away from the District.

Intimidation in Northern Uganda against Catholics started way back during the campaigns and two U.P.C. members became at logger heads as one was opposed to intimidating Catholics. Omara Atubo a UPC former member of the former NCC from Moshi, wrote a letter to his opponent within the U.P.C. copied to Mr. Obote and

Bishop Asili of Lira protesting against the harrasing of Catholics in Lango.

## AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS ON COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 9

[Article by Tony Coetsee]

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE** has a leading role to play in promoting food security in central and Southern Africa, says Senator Denis Norman, Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister was discussing his recent trip to Dacca, Bangladesh, where he attended a conference of Commonwealth Ministers of Agriculture and Food.

He was accompanied by Mr E. Osborn, Secretary for Agriculture.

The purpose of the conference was to examine the growing world hunger problem and work out a collective Commonwealth strategy for increasing agricultural productivity and promoting world food security.

The Minister said the shortage of grain was the big problem in the world.

One of the findings of the conference was that the food situation is more critical in Africa than any other region of the world.

This was particularly so on the eastern side of the continent: Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania and even Mozambique.

Senator Norman said after the end of the Second World War in 1945, all the developing countries were self-sufficient; none of them had to import food.

"Since then 21 are in dire straits while five others are very close to it," he added.

He said what had gone wrong was that these countries had lost the ability to produce food on a national level.

"One of the big problems is that those who produce food are expected to give it away on some sort of free-free co-operation basis. There is a limit to this."

The Minister said he found the conference a useful exchange and some useful contacts were made with other delegates.

"I think Zimbabwe came out of this quite well," he added. "Few of the delegates realised what a strong agricultural industry we have in this country and how important it was."

A Tanzanian delegate — who had visited Zimbabwe — took the opportunity on every occasion to tell his colleagues that if they wanted to learn how to grow food they should go to Zimbabwe.

He said Zimbabwe was ahead of other countries in that it had a national food security plan and was also self-sufficient.

A document he discussed at the conference created much interest.

It was a report on food security presented and accepted at the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference in Maputo last year.

Everybody wanted our regional food security plan," the Minister said. "We even had delegates from Australia asking for it."

"It was the document that got the most interest in the whole conference."

The Zimbabwe delegation was very well received and welcomed in the opening address as the latest member of the Commonwealth group.

The Minister said most of the countries represented at the conference did not have a national food security plan.

Zimbabwe could contribute on a regional basis in promoting food security, but on a global scale it could only participate in discussions.

Senator Norman stressed that an incentive was necessary to increase productivity. This could be in the form of better prices,

facilities, transport and storage, as well as providing tenure for peasant farmers.

"Without incentives you cannot expect anyone to go on producing at a loss."

"Incentives play the greatest role in increasing national production."

The Minister was in favour of larger economic agricultural units as opposed to smaller unproductive ones.

"It is better to be part of a large organisation which is profitable than to be in a small organisation which is bankrupt."

Some paradoxes emerged during the debate at the conference.

A delegate asked for help for his country because they had no tractors, equipment, transport, railage and storage facilities.

However, the country concerned had more than enough natural resources at its disposal.

Another was a move to increase coastal fishing limits by up to 340 km to assist small fishermen.

However, most small fishing craft could not venture out so far.

The Minister said after seeing some of the problems other countries had, he was glad to be back in Zimbabwe.

## MUGABE HITS AT CRITICS OF LARGE ARMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

**THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday rejected "out of hand" a call to have battalions of the new national army based on tribal groupings.**

The call was made in the Upper House by Senator Mark Partridge during debate on the \$28.8 million vote for defence. When Senator Partridge asked Mr Mugabe, who is also Minister of Defence, to investigate the possibility of maintaining battalions on tribal lines, the Prime Minister replied: "We are not here to establish bantustans or tribal states. We are here to establish a nation."

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 ZIANA
 

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Referring to the former guerillas, Mr Mugabe was applauded when he said: "These young men" did not fight and die as Shonas, Ndebeles, Karangas or Kalangas. "They died as Zimbabweans."

Several Senators interjected indignantly and the Deputy Home Affairs Minister, Senator Taisayi Ziyambi, exclaimed: "You are defending South Africa here" when Senator Archie Wilson said Zimbabwe was not threatened by South Africa.

"What I suggest is that there is no apparent military threat of this time from South Africa," said Senator Wilson as he called for a small, properly trained national army rather than the

large army likely to result from the integration of former guerillas and the former Rhodesian security forces.

"We are building an army far in excess of our needs," he said.

Replying to him and to Senator Partridge, who called for the adoption of the Swiss policy where there was a small standing army with a large territorial reserve that could be called up when needed, Mr Mugabe defended the size of the national army, saying it was necessary because of the security threat to Zimbabwe and because former guerillas could not just be discarded.

"We inherited a large army," the Prime Minister said, adding that the defence estimate, including the supplementary vote,

was \$26.4 million less than was spent on defence in 1979.

He said previous governments had, by their actions and failure to listen to "our political voices" forced the formation of a large guerilla army.

"We have it because they created it, and having created it they now want us to abandon these men."

Mr Mugabe enumerated several events that he said pointed to the threat posed by South Africa.

These included the recent "sabotage in our barracks" when some military vehicles were wrecked by explosives; the recent theft of army vehicles and arms; South Africa's "recruiting" of Zimbabweans, and "harbouring dissidents from

Zambia, some of whom were at Bindura" and some defecting former Rhodesian security forces members.

Mr Mugabe asked those who doubted the South African threat whether they were not aware of these and other events, and that Pretoria was attacking its neighbouring states.

"Some three weeks ago they attacked Botswana troops at Kasami", giving the excuse that "they were shooting at lions", he said.

## Threat

"Are they not aware that as I speak South African forces are penetrating deep into Angola?"

"We have no military bases here to cause South Africa concern but South Africa has military bases which are a threat to us," he added to loud applause.

Answering Senator Bob Blunt, who had expressed scepticism at the likely success of the exercise to disarm former guerillas, Mr Mugabe said the recent fighting (in and around Bulawayo) had underlined the need to disarm former guerillas "with speed".

There was no reason to believe that the disarming exercise would fail as the Government was determined that this should be done.

## RESERVE BANK STATEMENT OF 23 JANUARY PUBLISHED

Salisbury GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 6 Feb 81 p 119

[Text]

General Notice 111 of 1981.

## RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 23rd January, 1981, is published in the Schedule.

6-2-81.

B. WALTERS,  
Secretary to the Treasury.

## SCHEDULE

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 23RD JANUARY, 1981

Liabilities		Assets	
	\$		\$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets	167 917 981
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances	48 871 721
Currency in circulation	167 621 933	Internal investments—	119 476 807
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	166 369 427	Government stock	48 768 496
Other liabilities	82 639 238	Other	70 708 311
		Other assets	88 364 089
	<u>\$424 630 598</u>		<u>\$424 630 598</u>

CSO: 4420

NKOMO EXPLAINS MOVEMENT OF ZIPRA TANKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister without Portfolio and leader of the Patriotic Front, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday told a crowd of several hundred Pumula East residents that the recent removal of the formerly Reserve-based ZIPRA tanks by the Government had been decided before the armed clashes as a normal step to integrate the ZIPRA armoured section into the nation's armoured division.

BULAWAYO

He said: "It was unfortunate that the decision was put into effect after the troubles had erupted in the country.

"The Government's decision is meant to reduce the possibility of armed conflict in the country by removing arms from those who do not have to have them.

"It is going to be a painful exercise, and some people may get hurt, but it has to be done and people are asked to be patient while the Government is acting to minimise areas of conflict."

Dr Nkomo said: "Every Zimbabwean ought to be sorry that some of our

children have lost their lives in recent conflicts.

"We must all make sure that we do not lose any more, irrespective of where they come from because they are all children of Zimbabwe."

Earlier, the Minister, who was officially opening a \$47 000 Dairy Marketing Board depot at the

Pumula East shopping centre, said:

"The present Government has inherited a lot of laws that make it slow to bring about the economic and social order we want, but we are busy in Parliament undoing the numerous legal knots that we inherited from the former minority regimes."

He emphasised it had not been the aim of the national liberation struggle to drive white people from the country, but to enable everybody to participate in the economic development of the nation alongside people of different colours and races.

Dr Nkomo said: "To benefit from our land equally and fairly, we must form co-operatives so that no one is denied the right to use our land for the production of more food like milk which is now produced almost entirely by white commercial farmers."

## DIRECTIVE FROM KANGAI AWAITED ON UNION MOVES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 1

(Text) Statement is expected to be made soon by the Minister of Labor and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, that will direct trade unions to form one union only to represent each industry.

## BULAWAYO

The 20-member co-ordinating committee of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) will meet in Salisbury today to prepare the agenda for its first congress on February 28.

A trade union official said yesterday he believed the Minister's announcement had been delayed until the ZCTU had elected its committee, confirmed its constitution, and was registered as the national trade union centre.

"Then all unions will have to apply for affiliation to the ZCTU, who will either accept or reject them."

He said where there was more than one union representing an industry, the one with the biggest membership would become affiliated. The others would be de-registered unless they merged to form one union.

Mr. David Chimisoro, general secretary of the Zimbabwe Engineering and Ironworkers' Union, said the ZCTU constitution would have to be sent to all unions, who would decide whether or not they wanted to be affiliated.

"It should not be up to the ZCTU to say who should be affiliated — this should be the duty of the law."

Mr Anderson Mhungu, general secretary of the Railway Associated Workers' Union of Zimbabwe, said: "We welcome the establishment of one union for the Railways."

"I have known about the proposed legislation for some time. When it becomes law, I will call a meeting of the four railway unions to discuss the formation of one union to represent all workers."

Mr Brian Holleran, assistant general secretary of the NLR and vice-chairman of the ZCTU co-ordinating committee, said: "De-registration will not make a union defunct, but it will not be represented on an industrial board."

"If this made mandatory, there will be protests from the local unions and the international labour organisation."

The Minister has said he will accept only one national centre. There is nothing wrong with this, but it must be formed by trade unions whose credentials are unquestionable.

Another trade union official said if genuine trade union people were not elected to the committee at the ZCTU congress, there would be a mass walk-out.



National trade union organizations have phoned millions of dollars to establish our national union and to reach Democratic in the trade union movement. But I have been attacked that the money must be channelled through genuine trade unions," he said.

According to IUTU public secretary Mr. E. R. R. the Congress would have paid differences and for us. "We are moving forward to the purpose of the Congress where a dynamic leadership is going to be elected by the workers of America. It will be a Congress of the people and Congress of the people in the United States representative of every class."

Mr. Alf Thompson, AEU general secretary said he believed a Bill would be presented to Parliament February 28.

"Workers people will find they have to be representative and will save the country."

"It may be all right for the textile industry for example, but it is not for where there are large numbers of workers. There will be problems. America will not just accept union."

He said the union has approached members of Parliament to oppose the Bill.

## PRESIDENT WARNS OF DANGERS OF CLASS HOSTILITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text]

**FAILURE** to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor could lead to a war based on class hostility, President Banda warned this week.

What had been lacking in Zimbabwe, he said, was the political capacity to evolve a system that could exploit the riches of the country for the benefit of most people.

A collective approach as needed to consolidate resources for the benefit of all.

In an interview the President said he did not believe there was a shortage of money to effect change. There were problems with a few multinationals and multinational corporations which had not yet reconciled themselves to the new order.

It came at times to realise that a great deal of profit made by various companies in this country was sent to destinations in South Africa or Britain

or America to develop those countries," he said.

We have to move towards Zimbabweanisation, and the economy should be Zimbabwe-orientated.

Investors are welcome, but their investment should benefit the broad masses of our people.

The oneness we are looking for must not just express itself in political slogans, but should be translated into concrete steps where everyone is prepared to contribute and participate in sharing what we have.

The President said people should be prepared to experience temporary setbacks in the short-term for long-term benefits. The profit motive had to be sacrificed if the new order was to be established.

For the short term it may mean individuals who are enjoying economic advantages may have to be content with temporary setbacks, but the long-term benefits will outweigh the disadvantages.

There is no other way of fostering unity than to work together and share our problems and oppor-

tunities.

He said the creation of a classless society would go a long way in solidifying the nation.

A situation existed where a few rifts could become the next focal point of the struggle by the underprivileged majority.

We do not want another struggle, said the President. One war is enough.

The cornerstone of survival in Zimbabwe was co-operative farming, he said.

The country had emerged from a situation where land had been controlled for the benefit of a few but now a different approach was needed to grapple with the new order.

He did not believe that making land available to the people was the complete answer. To be productive land had to be given to organised groups.

It would be folly to try to promote the philosophy of exclusivism given the limited resources in the country.

Greater benefits will accrue if the resources are collectively owned, the President said.

## BANK, PRIME LENDING RATES INCREASE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

**THE bank rate has been increased by the Reserve Bank from 4,5 percent to 6 percent and the prime lending rate of commercial banks has risen from 7,5 percent to 9 percent.**

The moves will affect the public by raising interest rates on mortgages, overdrafts, hire purchase agreements and all forms of borrowing.

The Reserve Bank said yesterday the measures were designed to promote savings and to discourage non-essential and postponable expenditure under growing inflationary pressures accompanying the high level of growth over the past year.

The 34 percent growth in money supply in 1980 had to be regarded as excessive even when viewed against the rapid recovery of the economy.

"Such a high rate of monetary expansion cannot be sustained without an acceleration in inflation which will ultimately erode the country's capacity to grow," said the Reserve Bank.

The present measures were merely a further step to those taken in 1979 to curb excessive monetary expansion.

The Reserve Bank predicted 1981 would be another prosperous year if inflation could be contained.

The major demand for bank credit would continue to come from the Government to help finance its large budget deficit. It said Private sector borrowing would also increase substantially, especially to finance the large agricultural crop expected this season.

"Under these circumstances, and as long as Government increasingly relies on borrowing from the banking system, it will be necessary to pursue a restrictive credit policy," said the Reserve Bank.

In a bid to curb the money supply, the Reserve Bank also announced that as from May 21 statutory reserve balances held by commercial banks, accepting houses and finance houses with the

Bank were to be increased from 6 to 8 percent for demand deposits and from 3 to 4 percent for time deposits.

Bankers, building societies, stockbrokers, discount houses, finance houses and savings institutions were taken unaware by what one banker described as "the best kept secret in the Reserve Bank for years".

A spokesman for Standard Bank Ltd, who had not heard the news, said: "It sounds as though the Treasury wants to take more money out of circulation in the banks, at the same time as giving them less to lend. It's a fairly hefty hike in interest rates by the way with the Government wish to dampen demand for credit."

A spokesman for a Salisbury firm of stockbrokers Edwards and Co.

said the announcement was not unexpected.

"It staggers me that the Reserve Bank has kept the bank rate at 4,5 percent for the last 17 years. The timing is the only thing that surprises me. But this is an inevitable consequence of what is happening elsewhere in the world and rapid increase in money supply here at home," he said.

One immediate effect was the marking down of all Government stocks. Long-term stocks dropped by up to 10 percent in capital value.

The effects upon the public could be widespread.

Besides dearer overdrafts and potentially less credit, mortgages are bound to rise. So too are the costs of hire purchase borrowings. Farmers will have to pay more to finance their crops.

NEW CURRENCY WELCOMED, FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Changing Dollar"]

[Text]

THE introduction of our new currency on April 15 will be a fitting preliminary to the independence celebrations. It will define a little more clearly the identity of Zimbabwe.

By introducing a coin to replace the dollar note the authorities are following the example of many other countries who have switched their main unit of currency from paper to metal. That, as we have said before, is a sensible decision.

But in other countries, notably Britain, the change to coins and notes of higher denomination has almost always followed periods of high inflation. The British pound, for example, has only a fraction of the purchasing power it had 20 years ago.

So far the dollar has stood up to inflationary pressures pretty well. But there is no doubt that it does not go as far as it once did. Any housewife will confirm that.

Clearly the Government must do everything it can to see that our inflation rate does not get out of hand.

The Minister of Finance is aware of the danger and his statement that Government expenditure is being re-examined is welcome. Rigid financial discipline must be imposed and it is vital that Ministries do not exceed their budgets.

Financial discipline need not, of course, be confined to the Government. Where possible everyone must try to spend less and save more, thus easing inflationary pressures.

Perhaps the Government should be thinking in terms of a major campaign to encourage saving, with a few incentives thrown in.

# POLICE TO BEGIN 'MERIT ONLY' PROMOTION SYSTEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

**PROMOTIONS** in the Zimbabwe Republic Police would soon be on merit as the African advancement exercise introduced in recent months came to an end, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said yesterday.

Reviewing a passing-out parade of patrol officers and constables at Morris Depot, Salisbury, Mr Hove said the exercise had been aimed at ensuring a substantial and evenly spread representation in the higher echelons.

"In the opinion of the Government this exercise has been a very necessary one, intended to remove imbalances and redress the discrimination and injustices of the past," said the Minister, who is responsible for police.

"It is not intended to displace white serving members."

Mr Hove urged the promoted Africans to equip themselves for the exercise of their office and responsibility, warning that this was no time for complacency.

He said: "The Government and the people they serve will be watching their performance closely and — no doubt — will not hesitate to criticise them should they fail to maintain the high standards of integrity and devotion to duty which their profession as policemen expects of them."

"I take this opportunity to reassure the white officers and members of the force that they should have no apprehensions as to their future in the force."

"The Government appreciates how

important it is that white members remain so that the police force and the country as a whole can benefit from their expertise, their experience and their professionalism."

Mr Hove said the presence of white members was needed to maintain and improve upon the high standards of the force so that it could enjoy the highest reputation in the international community.

"It is the wish of my Government that the Zimbabwe Republic Police should be looked upon with pride by the people of Zimbabwe and with envy by other countries in Africa and, for that matter, elsewhere in the world."

Mr Hove said it was gratifying to see that members of the force had changed the attitude fostered by their earlier role and training.

The police operated to best advantage in a climate of trust and goodwill, he said.

A public relations course had been introduced in the training of recruits to underscore the importance of harmonious relations with the people.

The Minister warned the recruits that failure to preserve law and order could lead to chaos.

"I want to impress upon each of the recruits of the need to carry out their duties firmly, but not harshly; to perform their duties fairly without favour or prejudice."

"The force is a non-political organisation. Its members must not operate from political motives or considerations, but must work impartially for the general good of the country and the wellbeing of all people regardless of colour, race or creed."

## WHITE PAPER ON DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES RELEASED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 13

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE** is richly endowed with natural resources which should be used to the benefit of present and future generations by the judicious application of science and technology, without harm to the environment, says the Government's economic policy White Paper.

The provisions of the Research Act are to be reviewed as a matter of urgency and if necessary a new Science and Technology Act would be introduced with a view to establishing appropriate institutions.

A science and technology council would be established to lay down policy guidelines and priorities, and monitor developments outside the country.

A science and technology foundation will be set up to fund research.

Transnational corporations would be encouraged to bring their technology and know-how to Zimbabwe and undertake research and development.

To achieve the objectives of growth with

equity it would be necessary to attain high annual rates of growth of Gross Domestic Product. Such growth performance would need large public and private investment for reconstruction, restructuring and development purposes.

The Government will, therefore:

- Regularly examine the tax structure to improve its revenue yield capacity, progressiveness and equity.

- Establish a national pension and social security scheme which, among others, would be expected to increase investible surpluses.

- Examine the pricing and tariff structure and public goods and services to ensure consumers pay the full cost of provision as far as possible.

- Examine Government subsidies and eliminate those which are economically inefficient, or cannot be justified.

- Encourage savings institutions to extend their services to rural areas to tap investible surpluses in this sector.

- Promote and encourage the involvement of the rural unemployed and under-employed labour and elements of the armed forces for simple but needed investment projects in rural areas.

- Mobilise external financial and technical assist-

ance for reconstruction and development.

Besides these aims, the Government intended to create a national development fund to channel domestic and external resources intended exclusively for development.

The Government intended to make more use of bank rate and open market operation to support policy objectives and ensure that the cost of money and credit properly reflected its scarcity value.

Firmer influence would be exerted on credit allocation to ensure equitable distribution to priority areas of economic and social development.

Domestic participation and control in banking and financial institutions would be promoted to ensure effective implementation of monetary policy.

A commission would examine the whole monetary and financial sector to establish a suitable policy framework.

A fundamental examination of the entire fiscal system, including the system of subsidies, the tax system and distribution of benefits would be carried out by a new tax commission.

Foreign investment would be welcome, especially in new enter-

prises in rural areas, as joint ventures or those requiring specific technology available to the foreign investor which included the training of Zimbabweans.

### QUALITY

Encouragement would be given to investors where an injection of additional foreign capital into existing enterprises meant increased productivity and improved quality of the end product.

Those are just some of the suggestions made, but investors would be expected to provide for domestic equity participation within a reasonable period of time.

No special or preferential taxation, exchange control or import control benefits would be granted as a condition of State participation in any enterprise. In general, the Government would seek to invest only in strategic industries.

The practices of transitional corporations which were inimical to the coun-

try's development would be minimised by ensuring they comply with international codes of conduct.

The Zimbabwe Development Bank would be established to finance investment projects of national priority. It would lend to the State and its agencies, to joint-venture projects whether between the State and foreign investors or local nationals or enterprises, and to foreign investors.

The Zimbabwe Development Corporation would be a State holding company and a development arm serving as the Government's agency of participation in the economy. It would also be free to act through any existing development institutions in the public sector.

The Mining Development Corporation, a subsidiary of the ZDC, would be responsible for the Government's investment in the mining sector.

The Zimbabwe National Tourist Corporation would develop the country's natural tourist resources to their full potential as they represent an invaluable economic asset.

A national and vocational and technical training centre would determine standards and co-ordinate training, whether in statutory and non-statutory institutions in the country, with a view to unifying a practical approach to training.

The Government would create a suitable organisation for dealing with State trading corporations.

### FACILITIES

Wholesale co-operative trading facilities would be also established.

The statement reiterates the Government's policy on the need and desirability of strengthening regional co-operation aimed at reducing steadily the external dependence of the economies in the region.

The Government shared the conviction that interdependence carried with it new imperatives which could be realised only in the framework of a new international economic order based on sovereignty over national resources.



SWEDISH ENVOY ON ZIMBABWE'S ROLE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 9

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

SWEDEN strongly believes the international community should contribute generously to Zimbabwe's reconstruction and other development programmes, the country's Ambassador to Salisbury, Mr Bo Heineback, said yesterday.

This would enable Zimbabwe not only to get off to a good start economically, but also to play a vital role in the development of Southern Africa.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Heineback pledged his country's continued assistance to Salisbury, adding that Stockholm would be sending a top-level delegation to the Zimcord conference here next month.

**BRIEFING**

Already, he said, a Zimbabwe Government official was in Sweden to present the Zimcord document and brief Government members there on Zimbabwe's economic and other needs.

"My Government will study the document very carefully and listen to the views of Zimbabwe's emissary so the delegation coming here can have as

much background information as possible," said Mr Heineback.

"We think it is of paramount importance that as many countries as possible contribute generously to the reconstruction and other projects of Zimbabwe to help this new nation get a favourable start.

"Once it has got that push, we believe Zimbabwe will be able to stand on its own because it is a country with great potential in its natural and human resources.

"My Government has noted what the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, his Government and the country's industries are doing to make Zimbabwe a prosperous nation for its citizens, particularly those in the rural areas."

In answer to a question, the 43-year-old career diplomat who has served at the Swedish mission at the United Nations and in Africa, rejected suggestions that violent incidents in Zimbabwe recently might have had a negative effect on prospective aid donors.

"If one takes the whole post-independence period into perspective, one finds

that these violent incidents are widely overshadowed by the peacefulness, stability and good order in the country."

He "strongly condemned" South Africa's recent commando raid into Mozambique, saying such acts could only worsen South Africa's problems and further isolate the Pretoria regime.

**APARTHEID**

On apartheid, Mr Heineback said his country's position had always been to oppose the system and lend its fullest support to whatever measures were taken by the U.N. Security Council against South Africa.

"In other words," he added, "we are convinced that peace and stability can never prevail in Namibia and South Africa as long as apartheid and racial discrimination exist and the majority of the people are denied their political, economic and human rights."

To show its opposition to apartheid, Sweden had introduced legislation prohibiting Swedish companies from making new investments in Pretoria until that system was abolished, he said.

ZIMBABWE

RECORD CROP THREATENED BY LACK OF TRANSPORTATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 9

[Text]

**THERE are fears in communal farming circles that this season's crops could rot unless the Government helps with adequate transport to marketing depots.**

This season's harvest is expected to be a record.

Although members of the National Association of Master Farmer Clubs are making their own arrangements, they believe that only Government assistance can help them get the whole crop to the market in time.

The association's president, Mr Robinson Gapare, said in an interview: "This is a problem to be taken seriously and we are going to make representations to the Government."

He said members had been told the Government was doing something

about it, but nothing further had been said.

To facilitate the movement of crops, the association suggests that collection points be set up throughout the communal farming areas.

The association represents 80 000 farmers in 946 clubs, and membership was increasing.

Mr Gapare said the major crops this year were maize throughout the country, cotton in the Gokwe, Shobela and Zhombe area plus tobacco — burley in particular — in Mashonaland, and groundnuts in various areas.

CSO: 4420

## REPORTAGE ON WANKIE COAL DEAL, ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS, COSTS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 pp 1, 5

[Text]

A \$128m. deal was signed in Salisbury yesterday for Wankie Colliery to develop a new open-cast mine to supply the country's new thermal power station.

The mine will produce a minimum of 3.9m. tonnes a year (doubling output) and will come into production towards the end of 1983.

The total foreign commitment is equal to about \$52m. In United States dollars it is broken down into \$38m. from the International Finance Corporation of which \$18m. is being lent by foreign commercial banks.

Exim is providing \$33.3m. to help buy equipment and the loan is guaranteed by the Zimbabwe Government. The foreign banks are lending another \$10.3m. for equipment.

These banks are headed by the Chemical Bank of New York. Other participants are Standard Chartered of London, Amsterdam-Rotterdam bank, Banque de la Societe Financiere Europeenne of Paris, Barclays Bank of London, Societe Generale of Brussels, State Bank of India and Banque Internationale a Luxembourg.

At the signing ceremony yesterday Wankie chairman Sir Keith Acutt said the repayment terms of the loans were very good for the international market.

The IFC loan is repay-

able over 12 years with a 3½-year grace period. This carries a flat interest rate of 1.5 percent.

For Exim (an agency of the United States Government) the rate is 8.75 percent payable over nine years nine months with the first payment to come after four years six months.

The foreign commercial banks are getting their money at 1.5 percent above the London Interbank Offered Rate which is worked out every six months.

In Zimbabwe RAL Merchant Bank is raising \$35m. through Standard, Barclays, Grindlays, Merchant Bank of Central Africa and Syffrets. Wankie is raising \$9m. through a rights offer this year and other internally generated funds are coming to \$32m.

Sir Keith Acutt said the project was "one of the first major approaches to international capital markets by private enterprise in Zimbabwe. Without the help of the IFC we would still be looking for the money today."

Mr. M. A. Alizai, head of the IFC team on the project, said the speed of negotiations, seven months from start to signing, was a record. "We thank Sir Keith and his able colleagues for their co-operation and patience with some of my very persistent colleagues."

"The IFC is looking to be very supportive of any viable undertaking in Zimbabwe which would benefit the economy. Although this is a very big deal I hope in a few

years' time we might be able to look at it as not being so large, because we could have entered into bigger ones."

The new mine is next to the existing colliery and will involve extremely expensive and specialised equipment. The biggest item is a 25 m wide drag-line.

Trucks taking the mined material to the power station stockpiles will be powered part of the way by an electric trolley system to save fuel.

The project will mean a significant increase in the colliery's labour force of 6 000. Work officially started on Tuesday on development.

For the year to August 31 1980 the colliery sold 2.3m. tonnes of coal and 235 000 tonnes of coke. It had an after-tax profit of \$4.2m.

A feature of the new mine will be the use of high-ash coal. This was previously thrown away as unusable but modern equipment means it can now be used to feed the power station. The coal will produce 25 percent ash and have a heating capacity of 24.75 megajoules for each kilogram.

Says the company: "As the power station progressively comes on stream a resource which up to now has had to be irretrievably wasted will be used ultimately for the benefit of all consumers."

Rail trucks, at present used to take coal to distant power stations, will be freed for other uses once the thermal power station is working.

## Costs of Reopening Feruka Out in March

THE GOVERNMENT and Central African Petroleum Refineries Ltd. owners of the Feruka refinery at Umtali, should know next month how much it will cost to bring the complex back into operation, Mr Bob Yeoman, CAPREF's general manager said this week.

"Everything is building up to a major report which will include the technical study carried out by experts last October. This has already been received by our head office in Holland," he said.

"There will be a shareholders' meeting in London in early March. The report should be released at about the same time after which the shareholders and the Government will get together."

CAPREF's shareholders are Shell, British Petroleum (BP), Mobil, Caltex, American Independent Oil Company, Total, and the Kuwait National Petroleum Company.

"The amount of work involved has been terrific. There is no indication of costs yet though this will obviously be a key factor in the report. I'm afraid it is all rather backroom at the moment."

A senior director of CAPREF, Mr A. M. W. Platt, is expected to arrive in Salisbury next month for further talks with the Government. He has had talks with the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr David Smith, here and in London. He also met the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, during another visit in December last year.

Meanwhile lawyers are redrawing all the original agreements between the company, Government and Companhia do Pipeline Mozambique-Rodalia, the Louro-controlled company which operated the Beira to Umtali pipeline.

The refinery and the pipeline have been closed since sanctions were introduced in 1968.

## Enough Oil Stocks--Makoni

THE recently created Ministry of Industry and Energy Development has been structured to cope with the future industrial and energy development, the Minister, Mr Simba Makoni, says.

According to the Minister, there will be five divisions in the Ministry: energy research, energy management and planning, co-ordination, light industry and heavy industry.

Most of the divisions will be headed by under-secretaries, except energy research which would have a director as the head. Mr Makoni said his new Ministry would take care of the country's fuel and industrial development requirements.

On possible fuel shortages and price rises, the Minister says there are enough oil stocks in the country. But he will not say whether there will be fuel price increases following the November rises last year.

A ZANU (PF) stalwart, Mr Makoni was born 30 years ago in Chief Makoni's area, Rusape. He went to Hartzel Secondary School at Old Umtali Mission between 1963 and 1968.

Between 1969-70 he was at St Augustine's Secondary School doing his "A" levels before joining the University of Zimbabwe for a B.Sc. in chemistry and zoology.

He was expelled from the university in August 1973 for political activities. He fled the country the same year and went to Britain where he attended Leeds University to complete his degree.

Mr Makoni joined Leicester Polytechnic in 1973 and finished in 1978 with a doctorate in pharmaceutical organic chemistry.

Between 1977 and 1978 while pursuing his studies, he was part-time ZANU (PF) representative for Western Europe.

On completion of his studies in 1978, he became full-time ZANU (PF) representative for Western Europe. He was a member of the party's delegation to the Lancaster House talks.

A former Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Makoni is a Member of Parliament for Manicaland. His wife Chipso, is a nursing sister and they have two children.

## Bid To Cut Down on Rising Fuel Bill

**THE GOVERNMENT** is to embark on an energy research programme to reduce the rising fuel imports bill, said the newly-appointed Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Simba Makoni.

In an interview, he said: "There is interest in increasing the amount of blend petrol in our fuel."

A division of energy research would be established in the Ministry to carry out extensive research. "This will consist of professional scientists", the Minister said. It would also formulate the country's energy policies.

Work had already been started on the scheme at the Hatfield Institute of Agricultural Engineering near Salisbury. Research work would be extended to cover various fields of energy development.

The Minister said the Government would centralise all energy research

activities, including those being carried out by private organisations. An institute of energy research would be created as part of the programme.

He said the fuel import bill this year was expected to rise because of the general increase in oil prices as well as higher demand.

The Minister said last year the Government spent \$145.8 million on fuel imports — almost 20 percent more than the previous year.

The imported fuel comprised 257.7 million litres of petrol, 345.3 million litres of diesel, 52.3 million litres of aviation fuels, 5.2 million litres of power paraffin and 25 million litres of illuminating paraffin.

There would also be a division of energy management and planning which would ensure there was enough electricity and fuel in the country. This would also be responsible for conservation programmes.

The industry division of the Ministry would continue to be split into light and heavy sections with

the addition of a division of co-ordination and development "which I foresee as being responsible for industrial development".

He said his Ministry's immediate task was to decentralise industry to achieve Government policy on rural development.

Giving the foreign currency earnings from manufacturing industries, Mr Makoni said from January to December 1980, total exports of goods and services were valued at \$750 737 000 of which \$323 168 000 were from the manufacturing sector.

For the same period, the gross national product at factor cost and current prices was \$3.340 million. The estimated contribution of the manufacturing sector in terms of export earnings to gross national product was 10 percent.

Up to March 1980, the manufacturing industry employed 149 200 workers whose earnings amounted to \$307 million. During 1979, the manufacturing industry's contribution to Gross Domestic Product was 600 million, 25 percent of the total GDP.

## ZIMBABWE-ZAMBIA VEHICLE EXPORT TALKS REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 1

{Text}

**BL ZIMBABWE could be exporting commercial vehicles to Zambia if talks with the company's counterparts from there are successful.**

The managing director of the group here, Mr Chris Woodward is holding discussions this week with his opposite number in Zambia, Mr Jim Grant.

Mr Woodward told Business Herald that the talks so far had been exploratory and nothing firm had been decided.

The BL factory in Umtali is producing 1500 vehicles this year of which commercial vehicles make up 350. The plant is used for contract work for other manufacturers, mainly Datsun and Citroen.

The company is carrying on with its capital investment programme and will be spending \$1 million this year on new equipment. A large sum is also going on capital replacement.

Because of the increasing volume of work the labour force has been increased by a quarter in the past three months and there are now 830 workers. It is expected that by the end of this year

the figure will be more than 1000.

"Of course, we also provide jobs for support industries such as glass makers and tyre manufacturers", said Mr Woodward. "There is a multiplier effect of probably three or four for each new job we create."

The group had money available to expand the factory, if the demand was there.

On new vehicles Mr Woodward said the first Leyland buses would be handed over to their new owners by the middle of next month. These have buyers already, 17 of whom are rural bus operators. A total of 204 buses are being built.

The Land-Rover is also being assembled there. This is the most popular four-wheel drive vehicle in Africa and accounts for 60 percent of total sales.

Two new passenger cars are also being assembled in Umtali. Although Mr Woodward did not disclose what they were it is believed they are Datsun (including a station wagon) and Citroen models.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT GETS CFU BACKING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Commercial Farmers' Union has pledged its co-operation and support for the Government's planned emphasis on the development of the rural areas while at the same time increasing the role of commercial agriculture.

Commenting on the growth with Equity plan announced on Wednesday by the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, the CFU president Mr David Spain, said it was the union's long-established policy that agricultural land should be farmed to its maximum potential.

The union's acceptance

and active promotion of the need for land settlement programmes was an example, he said.

Congratulating Dr Chidzero and the Government on the initiative and foresight of the plan, Mr Spain said it was pleasing to note the Government's intentions about food self-sufficiency and increased export earnings from agriculture.

"Agriculture has already played a substantial role in these respects as well as being a significant employer of labour," he said.

"Working together, all the country's farmers can make the industry an even stronger economic force to the benefit of Zimbabwe and all its people,

and indeed in Africa.

"The additional earning of foreign currency is of vital importance in relation to the requirements of all the economic sectors.

"In agriculture's case it could help relax the present constraints on farm inputs, which in turn would assist in the maintenance and expansion of productivity."

The CFU president said there were one or two aspects of the paper about which the union would seek clarification.

"But, we welcome the Minister's assurance that he will consult the private sector in expanding the development plan.

## Chidzero's Plan Praised

THE president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Mr Gary Magudire, said yesterday the development plan unveiled on Wednesday by Senator Bernard Chidzero, Minister of Economic Planning and Development, should be implemented now.

The document, Growth with Equity, forms the basis of the first National Development Plan.

Mr Magudire said: "We are very satisfied with the document."

The encouraging aspect was that the

plan would involve everybody from the peasantry to top businessmen, whereas previous policies left out some sections of the community, he said.

"We have been wholly impressed by the objectivity of the Government policy on agriculture.

"We feel that so time should be wasted in building the Bush around the chaisin announced by Senator Chidzero.

"We view the policy as a sort of a calling to all those who look upon agriculture as the base of their livelihood. We want to see a move forward."



## UNIONS PREPARE FOR KEY ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 4

{Text}

**TWO leading trade unionists yesterday welcomed the Government's economic development plan.**

In an interview yesterday the president of the Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe, Mr Howard Bloomfield, said he welcomed the policy because trade unions would have a vital part to play.

"We as trade unionists will have a definite role to play — especially in the field of training, mobilising and fully utilising manpower resources," he said.

"I am sure trade unions can contribute greatly to the success of the aims and objects of the policy outlined by the Minister."

However, the plan needed close study at "these early stages" so that all sectors of the

community could have a chance to have their part in the scheme explained in greater detail if required.

"But we must appreciate and understand that this is a long-term plan for the future prosperity of Zimbabwe."

Mr Bloomfield said no one should expect miracles in a few months. The plan was a foundation on which "we will either prosper or not". It called for an all-out effort by all sectors of the community to take part in the development of the country.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Mahwarimba, said his organisation welcomed the plan in full.

"This is a move in the right direction by the Government. Under the plan, more blacks will have more land and property like their white counterparts," he said.

Trade unions in Zimbabwe would have a major role to play. "There is no doubt that under the plan more blacks are going to be employed."

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## UNIVERSITY PREPARES FOR NEW ACADEMIC YEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 13

(Text)

**WHEN** the University of Zimbabwe academic year begins next month about 1 200 new students will be competing for 970 places in university residences.

The Principal-designate, Professor Walter Kamba, has already said university residences and accommodation for non-resident students near the university is a priority.

Appeals have been made, on television and through the *Smalls* for landlords in Salisbury to take in students. The response had so far been "a trickle", said the newly-appointed warden of non-resident students Mr Bill Louw.

The university has three men's residences and one for women. In all, except New Hall, doubling up had become necessary for the past two years to cope with the student increase.

"We can try to match people up," said Mr Louw. "We can put the noisy people together and the quiet people together, but doubling up is obviously regarded as a temporary measure."

Students were paired in rooms about 3 m by 4 m. There is space for two beds, two desks and cup boards.

The Registrar, Mr R. D. Blair, admitted that the rooms were "a bit cramped" but said they were "not unreasonable".

The surrounding suburban residential areas of Mount Pleasant and Alexandra Park was a predominantly high-income area, he said, and house-owners did not need to rent out accommodation.

"It is a massive problem," he said.

The shortage is unlikely to be alleviated immediately even though Professor Kamba has made the provision of student residences a priority in a forthcoming donors conference.

Mr Louw said: "Even if we get a donor from outside to build a residence, the preparations we need could not be done within a year."

The balance of students will be left at the mercy of landlords.

Mr Blair said the earliest that new residences could be established was the academic year beginning in 1983.

Asked whether the university had planned for a possible student increase some years ago, Mr Blair said the rapid growth of the university had not been expected.

The Triennial Review Committee of 1979 had

thought that the abolition of the Land Tenure Act would create more accommodation in nearby residential areas and that the building of new residences was "reasonable but premature".

Both Mr Louw and Mr Blair hoped that students could use their initiative to find accommodation.

Mr Louw said: "Students are resourceful people. I do not believe anybody will go without shelter, but that is not the point."

He had had letters as far away as Kamativi, Wedza and Gwanda by students in need of accommodation. These cases would be given preference.

But for others "we will take a room, a garret—anything".

University policy is to give priority to first and final year students.

The problem for students living in other parts of Salisbury is compounded by incomplete bus services. A subsidised bus service already operates from the city centre to the university and discussions to extend this service were taking place, said Mr Blair.

## BRIEFS

**MKOKA COUNCILLOR RESIGNS--Gwelo--**Councillor George Tabengwa, a member of the Mkoka area council, yesterday announced his resignation with immediate effect.--Midlands Representative [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 9]

**WARNING ON RHODESIANA--Bulawayo--**The Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, yesterday warned that both the sellers of Rhodesiana souvenirs and the buyers of Rhodesiana T-shirts would face prosecution because they were resisting the new political order. "The truth is that both the sellers of these Rhodesiana things and the buyers are a class of people resistant to the new order in the country. They just want the old regime and live with the nostalgic hope that it will one day return," he said. The Minister was reacting to a statement by Bulawayo retailers specialising in Rhodesiana souvenirs. Most of the retailers interviewed had been caught unawares by the Minister's speech in Gwelo last Friday. They do not know whether it is legal or illegal to continue selling their products as a result of the speech. Dealers said they wanted to see it in writing as law in the Government Gazette. "How can a thing be called illegal when there has been no promulgation before?" asked one shopkeeper yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 2]

**NEW TRADE UNION--Bulawayo--**A new trade union, the Zimbabwe Chemicals, Fertilisers and Allied Workers' Union, held its inaugural congress in Bulawayo on Saturday and elected Mr Nichodemus Mashozhera as its president, and appointed Mr Raphael Baleni as general secretary. Executive committee members elected included Mr Bongani Khumalo who is the vice-president and Mr Cabbie Kwanza, national organising secretary. The congress called for non-interference in trade union affairs by what is called "anybody not concerned with trade union interests." It expressed concern over "increases in the cost of living," and called upon the Government to review the present wage structure so that it could "conform with the cost of living." The ZCFAW said unions must be free from "political interference." It elected Mr Mashozhera as its delegate to the February 28 Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions conference in Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 10]

**CUBAN RELATIONS--**In the month since Cuba established a diplomatic presence in Zimbabwe, great strides had been made in cementing relations between the two countries, the Cuban Ambassador, Mr Teofilo Acosta, said in Salisbury yesterday. In an interview, Mr Acosta announced that a delegation of Cuban trade unionists would be attending the inaugural conference of the Zimbabwe Conference of Trade Unions. A delegation of Zimbabweans would be invited to attend a meeting of the Third World Economists Association in Cuba in April when "the international economic crisis and its effect on the Third World" would be discussed. Further

developments included the expected departure of 23 Zimbabwean students to Cuba later this year. The Ambassador said that since presenting his credentials to President Banana a month ago, he had met Ministers and officials from eight Zimbabwean Ministries. They included the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, who with several Ministry officials would visit Cuba next month to see how Cuba has tackled low-cost housing problems. Their visit would be sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme. Zimbabwe could expect to benefit from Cuba's assistance in agriculture, health and education. Mr Acosta said Cuba was establishing firm links with women's programmes in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 1]

**MANPOWER STUDY**--Three volumes forming part one of a manpower inventory study made by the Whitsun Foundation were yesterday handed to the Deputy Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Maipa (right) by the foundation's deputy chairman, Mr S.G. Hayes. The presentation ceremony in Salisbury was attended by two foundation trustees, Mr D. Lewis (second from left) and Mr M. Ndubiwa. Colonel D.H. Grainer, executive director of the Whitsun Foundation, said the study was synoptic and comprised a comprehensive data bank. It had been compiled in conjunction with the University of Zimbabwe since the foundation had felt the need for a complete and projective manpower survey as a means of determining training requirements for Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 9]

**HELLENIC COMMUNITY GIFT**--The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvange, yesterday received a donation of \$10 000 from the Hellenic community in Salisbury. In presenting the gift, the president of the Hellenic community said the donation is to help in the training of Zimbabwean rural businessmen. He also pledged his community's continued support towards the Government's rural development programme. Mr Mvange, who accepted the cheque on behalf of the Institute of Business Development, said rural development would remain the Government's first priority. He called for accurate rural development plans to bring about better living standards for the majority of our people in the rural areas.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 1]

**TOWN CLERK RESIGNS**--Que Que--The Town Clerk of Que Que, Mr Tony Hudson, has resigned his post with effect from the end of this month "for personal reasons." Mr Hudson has worked in local government in Zimbabwe for seven years, in Fort Victoria and Que Que. Before that he was with the former Ministry of Internal Affairs for 10 years. He has been Town Clerk of Que Que for three years. Married, with two children, Mr Hudson says he will be leaving Que Que and hopes to continue his career in local government elsewhere. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 10]

**BIG INFLUX OF VISITORS**--In November last year the number of visitors to Zimbabwe was almost four times higher than for the same period in 1979, according to monthly migration and tourist statistics released by the Central Statistical Office. During November 1980, there were 23 807 visitors while in the previous year there were only 6 119. In the same period last year (November) the number of people entering the country increased to 503 as compared with 307 in November 1979. People leaving the country more than doubled in November last year compared with the same period in 1979. Between January and November 1980, 15 499 people

left the country while 5 844 immigrated to Zimbabwe. The majority of those coming into the country were in the 20 to 39 age group while those leaving were spread fairly evenly through all age groups. In the first 11 months of last year, 42 physicians and surgeons, 209 teachers and 220 midwives and nurses left the country. During the same period, 69 surgeons and physicians entered the country, as did 130 teachers and 66 midwives and nurses. Of the people leaving in November, 992 emigrated to South Africa, 111 to Malawi, 109 to the United Kingdom and 82 to Zambia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 2]

WHO EXPERTS VISIT--Two World Health Organisation experts have arrived in Salisbury to set up a sub-regional disease and surveillance centre for Southern and Eastern Africa. They are Dr Brian Dando, an epidemiologist who has been transferred from Botswana, and Mr S. Mpayamaguru, who has moved from Maputo where the centre was previously. Dr Dando, a British national, said that the epidemiology project, to be headed by himself, was intended to gather more information on disease mobility and mortality and to improve the immunisation programme for children which is already underway. The information gathered would help in the formulation of disease controls, he said. Though based in Zimbabwe, Mr Mpayamaguru, a technical officer from Rwanda, and Dr Dando will also be advising governments of other countries in their area. They will work with Zimbabwean health staff as well as nationals of the other countries they cover. Dr Job Lema, the man in charge of the W.H.O. office in Zimbabwe, said yesterday of the two men: "They have come at the right time when the Ministry of Health needs a lot of support." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 81 p 9]

CREDIT FROM FRANCE--Paris--The French Government decided to open a credit line of 250 million francs (\$32 million) to Zimbabwe, the Economics Ministry said yesterday. A financial protocol to this effect was signed in Paris by the French Economics Minister, Mr Rene Monory, and his Zimbabwe counterpart. Zimbabwe will use the funds to buy French goods and equipment needed for its economic development, the Ministry said.--Ziana-AP. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 1]

POLICE RESERVISTS PRAISED--Bulawayo--Bulawayo's police reservists have been praised for their support during the city's recent gun battles and disturbances. Police regulars and the Support Unit have also been commended for the manner in which they carried out their duty during the difficulties. Senior Assistant Commissioner Gerry Day, officer commanding Matabeleland, said: "The response from Police Reserve members called away from families and homes to assist in the townships was magnificent and it is recognised that without their valuable assistance and devotion to duty, the job of the regular police would have been all that more onerous. "The regular police and the Support Unit also carried out their duties in the true tradition of the force," said Mr Day. Members of the Police Support Unit were said to have shown admirable restraint when patrolling the hazardous western areas, despite being fired upon. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 3]

CONNEMARA DISSIDENTS--Gwelo--Police said yesterday that reports have been received of sightings of armed ZIPRA dissidents from Connemara in the Chiwundura TTL, where a group of about 40 were seen, and in the Silobela and Nkai districts. Three more bodies were found in the Connemara bush area four days ago, and on Tuesday a further badly decomposed body was found there. The national army and the police are looking for the dissidents who are still at large after last week's fighting. They are also implementing the dusk-to-dawn curfew on all but vehicular traffic within an approximate 5 km radius of Connemara. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 3]



**GDR TALKS--**Representatives of the German Democratic Republic left Salisbury yesterday after meeting officials of the Government and leaders of the private sector. A spokesman for the delegation said the team had met senior members of the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry and Energy Development, Transport, Economic Planning and Development, and Manpower Planning and Development. During their wide-ranging talks, the East Germans sought future co-operation with the Government on training, education, transport, agriculture and cultural affairs. The spokesman said yesterday: "I think that we reached a basis for agreement with Zimbabwe officials for future co-operation in these fields. We agreed on many issues of mutual co-operation." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 6]

**MUGABE TO INSPECT FERUKA--**The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would tour Feruka refinery and the British Leyland assembly plant in Umtali today, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday. He will be accompanied by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Simba Makoni, and the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvunge. The Prime Minister will inspect Feruka refinery in the morning and British Leyland in the afternoon. His party will be received by senior representatives of BP, Shell and Feruka. The refinery, owned by the Government and the Central African Refineries, will be reopened next month. It was closed with the oil pipeline between Beira and Umtali, because of sanctions imposed after UDI. Studies have already been carried out to determine the cost of reopening the complex and a report is being considered by the Government and oil companies. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 1]

**FERTILIZER CUTS--**The shortage of rail trucks has caused problems for Sable Chemical Industries Ltd., Zimbabwe's main producer of ammonium nitrate, which could result in another shortage of fertiliser. Last week this led to the suspension of production. Sable chairman Mr Sid Hayes said yesterday that the truck shortage had affected production, but added that the company factory in Que Que was due to shut down soon for annual maintenance. A leading supplier of fertiliser, RFC Ltd, confirmed that its sales had been affected and that sales might have to be controlled. "Sable could also affect us if we haven't sufficient stocks of ammonium nitrate to carry us over the shutdown period. This could mean that we might have to shut down our factories," said the spokesman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 4]

**CROP TRANSPORTATION--**Transport companies must gear themselves to move this season's expected bumper crop to marketing points, the president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Mr Gary Magadzire, said in an interview yesterday. He also called on farmers, whether as individuals, co-operatives or groups, to make efforts to help make the moving of the harvest a success. He said the timing of the scheme was of great importance. It would be a great help if depots could be created in the districts which needed them. "It may be necessary to build transit storage to allow the proper and orderly movement of crops," said Mr Magadzire. "We see problems in the movement of this bumper crop, but we do not view them as insurmountable. What we would like to see happening is the organisation by the Grain Marketing Board and co-operative societies of the take-off arrangements in all areas." He said the persistent rain would reduce yields, particularly of maize.

He said the persistent rain would reduce yields, particularly of maize. Reports had also been received of problems in harvesting groundnuts because of continuous moisture. "It is bound to affect yields of the early planted cotton which is opening. It would be very helpful if we had some sunshine." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 4]

SUGAR FACTORY EXPANSIONS--RSR sugar refinery is to spend about \$1,7m on a plant replacement and expansion programme at its Salisbury refinery, the first stage scheduled for completion by September. An additional boiler and a new boiler house are to be installed at the refinery at a cost of \$400 000, and another boiler will later be added at a cost of about \$300 000. Mr Blaise Fryer, operations director of RSR, said this week that a further \$1m. is to be spent on extensions to the refinery soon. "We are conducting feasibility studies to decide the future technology to be adopted for the company's own particular economic and technical circumstances in Zimbabwe," said Mr Fryer. The overall expansion programme will enable the refinery to produce about 120 000 tonnes of refined sugar a year. The boilers, which are being manufactured by Cochrane's at their Willowvale factory, will produce steam used in the production of refined sugar and in the making of golden syrup and caramel. A second smoke stack is also to be built under the expansion programme and will conform with smoke pollution regulations. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 1]

RUFARO RALLY--The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, as president of ZANU (PF), will tomorrow address a major rally at Rufaro Stadium, Salisbury, to mark "the Year of Consolidating the People's Power." A party spokesman said yesterday the gates would open at 8.30 a.m. and buses would run from all major suburbs to take people to the rally, the first of its kind. Everybody should be seated by 11.30 a.m. when Mr Mugabe was expected to arrive. The spokesman said the party's commissariat was calling on the people at the rally "to observe a high level of discipline." Everyone was expected to stand up when the Prime Minister arrived at or left the stadium and no one should leave before he and members of the party central committee left. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 81 p 1]

AFRICAN TEACHERS SOUGHT--The University of Zimbabwe was conscious of the need to appoint more African teaching staff, Professor Walter Kamba, the principal-designate and vice-chancellor, said this week. The move, he said, would not be made at the expense of the quality of graduates the university aimed to produce. "We are conscious of the need to put right the imbalance on appointments to be made, but our staff must be such as will contribute to the production of quality students. "The effectiveness of university contribution to national development will depend on the quality of products that we turn out. "If we turn out poor graduates, this will be a disservice (to the country)," he said. Professor Kamba was answering questions by a group of foreign journalists. Asked whether there was now a deliberate Government policy to recruit more African teaching staff, in view of the fact that whites were previously in the majority, he replied: "We have no intention of continuing with what was happening." Professor Kamba said he would recruit good quality Zimbabwean graduates returning from other countries. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 3]



NEW REFORM CHURCH--A new church organisation, the Religious Council of Zimbabwe, has been started to reform Christianity to suit the African setting of the country. The information and publicity secretary of the body's provisional committee, Mr A.S. Chigwedere, a Goromonzi school headmaster, said yesterday the idea of the council was "provoked by President Banda's statements to the Zimbabwe churches." He said the objectives of the council would be to start on a pilot campaign to Africanise the country's churches. The council feels that there can be no genuine rehabilitation of African culture without traditional religion. "Christianity has remained foreign to the African. The way it is presented to us is not African enough," Mr Chigwedere said. Africanisation of the church, he said, did not mean only appointing African heads of various Christian denominations. It must mean also the presentation of Christian doctrines in an African setting. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 81 p 1]

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